FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

o. 2015.—Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

SUPPLEMENT. | SPRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

THOMAS.

R. JAMES II. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROFTS).

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROTES).

Established 1842.

EStablished 1842.

SAMES OF THE ADDRESS TO STAND THE ADDRESS TO STAND THE ADDRESS TO STAND THE ADDRESS THE STAND THE ADDRESS THE STAND THE ADDRESS THE STAND THE ADDRESS THE ADDRES

est Tankerville. Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

R. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND

44, THREADNEDLE STREET, LONDON. E.C., has FOR SALE the wing SHARES, at prices annexed, free of commission:

30 Flagstaff, £2 13a. 9.1.

50 Frest Lavey, £11½.

50 Frest Lavey, £11½.

50 Marke Valley, 8s. 6d.

50 Marke Valley, 8s. 6d.

50 Suby (Gold), £10 pd., 35s.

60 South Aurora, 14s. 9d.

50 Warke Valley, 8s. 6d.

50 Suby (Gold), £10 pd., 35s.

60 South Aurora, 14s. 9d.

60 South Polywight (Gold), £10 pd., 35s.

60 South Aurora, 14s. 9d.

60 South Aurora, 14s. 9d.

60 South Aurora, 14s. 9d.

60 Weedland, £4½.

60 South Aurora, 14s. 9d.

60 Weedland, £4¾.

50 Heather, 30s.

50 Heather, 30s.

50 Heather, 30s.

50 Pennerley, 30s.

50 Warde Grenville, £3½.

50 Warde Grenville, £3½.

50 Wheel Grenville, £35.

50 Wheel Grenville, £35.

50 Wheel Grenville, \$36 s.

50 Weeld Grenville, \$36 s.

50 Wheel Agar, 25s.

50 Wheel Crebor, £27½.

50 Wheel Agar, 25s.

50 Wheel

R. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business a ices in every description of security. FOR SALE,—25 West Goginan, fully paid, at 15s.

R. JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., lly recommends the purchase of shares in WHEAL CREBOR, TRELEIGH D. OLD TREBURGETT (Preference Shares), and WHEAL GRENVILLE

test reports of the above mines forwarded on application. age on Buying or Selling shares of £4 and upwards, 1% per cent., and have on each under £4.

ERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C

LAISDALE WHINSTONE QUARRY will be a lasting and high-class dividend-paying
perty, equal to our best collieries. Non-speculative, with a certainty of 25 per
t. Read the reports, and make immediate application for shares.
FERSH FREEDOLD strongly recommended. This is one of the largest and most
suble mineral estates in South Wales.
NITED BITCHINGTS should be secured.
PECIAL BUSINESS in Cardiff and Swansea, Littledean, New Sharlston, Clee
sh Freehold.

and Iron Shares dealt in, whether quoted or not. Advances made on Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

R. WILLIAM WAR (Late WARD and LITTLEWOOD), CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., EALS in ALL KINDS of STOCKS and SHARES, for eash or the account. WARD

R. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C. I. M. recommends the purchase of Colorado Terrible shares.

R. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, SHARE DEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Jun., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. mable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. 's "Investment Circular" for April now ready, post free, price 6d.

R. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET

Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

ESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. erment and every negociable Stocks dealt in for cash or account. Orders advise immediate application and purchase of the Rayanas process.

se immediate application and purchase of the BAMPFYLDE and LLANCE. A rise in price is inevitable. ESSRS, MILLER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 5). BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., PUBLISH a DAILY WEEKLY LIST of Prices of Funds, Government Securities, Banks, Rail s (house and foreign), Mines, Docks, Gas, Telegraph, Waterworks, and misneous companies shares.

SSIS, MILLEY and Co. have Special Business in the Thames and General Therefore and Do. have Special Business in the Thames and General Therefore and Transfir Company (Limited) at close market prices.

All orders punctually attended to, for eash or account, inkers: Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

ESSRS. W. J. TALLENTIRE AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transact business in
Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Shares of every description.
elected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free
application. Fourteen years' experience.

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GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. R. GEORGE

ESS RS. WM. MAR LBOROUGH AND CO., 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established Minded, 178. 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established Minded, 178. 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established Minded, 178. 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established Minded, 178. 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established Minded, 178. 29, BISHOPSGATE, 29, BISHOPSGA

Eberhardt, £3 8s. 9d. East Van. £1½. East Lovell, £1034. East Lovell, £1034. Emma, £2 5s. East Grenville, 6s. 9d. Flagstaff, £2 10s. Great Laxey, £111/2 Great West Van.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLLIERIES, COLONIAL SECU RITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application. In addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

(Three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange.) Twenty-nine years' experience.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London. References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER, 3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C. Established 1857.

The present state of the Mining Market is prolific of interest to the judicious in vestor or speculator. Sharing in the general depression, many productive and dividend mines have fallen to a price quite inconsistent with their intrinsic value. The turning point is now reached, offering unprecedented prospects of gain to those who are willing at once to invest. A short and carefully selected list of those most likely to have an early and important rise can be had on application.

McKENNA & CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, FINSBURY SQUARE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

Before investing, read our publications:—

"Handy Book for Investors" (third edition), price 10s. 6d.

"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d.

"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.

The "Investment and Financial Record," will be sent FRER on application.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

TARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., Transact business in every description of Stocks and Shares at net prices, and recommend investment in—Chapel House, Alltami, Cardiff and Swansea, Welsh Freehold, United Bituminous, and Clee Hill Collieries—Tyllwyd, Bog, Denbighshire, West Tankerville, Tankerville, Lovell, Roman Gravels, Sweetland Creek, and Birdseye Creek.

Circular and Daily Price List gratis.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders received and commissions executed.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

W. D. and Co. have FOR 8ALE the following at net prices;—
50 Alltry-Crib, 4s. 6d. 10 80. Condurrow, £236. 10 Tankerville, £6 15s.
20 Ladywell, £2 7s. 6d. 50 80. Roman Grav., 10s. 10 West Basset, £636. 25 Rockhope Vall., 17s. 6 50 Tyllwyd, 17s. 5 W. Kty. (8t. Ag.), £346.

GEORGE LAVINGTON, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. CHARTERS, of 8, CRAIG'S COURT, has REMOVED to 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

MR. E. CHARTERS, 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES, free

A. E. C. CHARING CROSS, commission:—
0 Almada, 15s. 6d.
0 Australian, £134.
0 Bellavista, £93.
0 Bog, 12s. 9d.
0 Boscaswell, 7s. 9d.
0 Chicago, £5.
0 Cape Copper, £26.
5 Carn Brea, £27.
50 Clee Hill Coll., 14s.
50 Cwn Elan, 2s. 6d.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £534.
50 Delocath, £30.
30 Don Pedro, 11s. 6d.
30 Emma, £234.
25 East Van, £134.
10 Eberhardt, £334.
10 Eberhardt, £345.
10 Fortuna, £5.
80 Frontino, 5s. 6d.
80 Gawton, 10s. 6d.
20 Great Vor.
100 Gold Run, 4s. 9d.
10 Great Laxey, £11.

20 Grogwinion, £2½,
60 Gt. West Van, 50s,
30 Herodsfoot, £2½,
20 Hing-ton Down, £1,
30 Ladywell, £2½,
40 Last Chance, £1,
40 Marke Valley, 5s,
40 Marke Valley, 5s,
40 Marke Valley, 5s,
40 New Dolcoath, 11s, 3d,
40 New Quebrada, £3½,
40 New Pacific, 7s, 3l,
40 New Pacific, 7s, 3l,
40 New Pacific, 7s, 3l,
40 New Rosario, 18s, 6d,
40 Old Batholes, 7s, 6d,
40 Old Bribare, 18s, 6d,
40 Old Hills, £1,
40 Prince of Wales, 2s,
60 West Mostym, £2,
60 West Mostyn, £2,

ESSRS. W. A. CARR AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

8, WARNFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.
Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mining Shares, and every Security quoted in
the London Stock Exchange or Mining Market Bought and Sold.

8peculative accounts opened for the fortinghtly settlement.
Scale of Commissions on application.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., of 86, LONDON WALL, E.C. (late of 3, Union-court, Old Bread-street); and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER, Business done in all kinds of Stocks and Shares.

MR. JAMES HUME, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
1, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Railway Stocks and Foreign Bonds firmer at the reduced prices. Some buying
for Easter traffics. Erie shares improved.
In Mines, Crebor, Grenville, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, and a few others dealt
in at quotations. Richmond, 2015 to 2015, cum div.
A Daily Price List sent on application.
The negociable value of every stock ascertained before purchasing.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2. CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
85 Almada, 178.
20 Great Vor, 15s.
60 S. Roman Grav., 13s.

8 PECIAL BUSINESS in the following:

55 Almada, 17s.

50 Assheton, £3 6s. 9d.

20 Bampfylde.

100 Birdseye, £3 6s. 3d.

101 Herodsfoot, £4¼.

35 Hoscawell Downs, \$4

150 Boscawell Downs, \$4

150 Blue Tent, £4½.

150 Blue Tent, £4½.

150 Blue Tent, £4½.

150 Blue Tent, £4½.

150 Chapel House, par.

150 Chapel House, par.

150 Chorado.

150 Chicago (£10 pd.), £5½.

25 So. Condurrow, 55s. 300 South Aurora, 15s. 35 So. Carn Brea. 30 Sweetland, £4 13s. 9d. 5 St. John del Rey.

5 8t. John del Rey.
5 8t. John del Rey.
5 8t. John del Rey.
5 7 John del Rey.
5 7 John del Rey.
5 100 Tolomal.
1 100 Thornhill Reef.
5 25 Tankerville.
5 25 Tankerville.
5 26 Uni. Bituminous.
1 20 United Mexican.
1 20 United Mexican.
2 100 United Mexican.
3 0 Unankerville.
3 3 0 Wan Consols.
5 44/4.
3 0 Wan Consols.
6 10 West Caradon, 1s.
6 24/4.
8 0 West Maria.
8 25 W. Esgair Lie.
2 2 3/4.
10 West Basset.
2 2 3/4.
3 0 Wh. Grenville.
3 3 Wh. Grenville.
3 3 Wh. Grenville.
4 3 0 Wh. Grenville.
5 4 0 Wheal Crebor.
5 2 4/4.

C II A R L E S T H O
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3, GREAT ST. HEIEN'S, LONDON, E.C. MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.,
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.,
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

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"Investments and Speculations, 1874."—Post free upon application.

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BUILDINGS, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSIBirdseye. Tecoma.
Emma. West Wheal Gorland,
Kity (St. Agnes). Pacific. Rica.
Cedar Creek. Malabar.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early
application. PENNINGTON AND CO., 8WORN BROKERS.

TO INVESTORS.

MESSRS, PENNINGTON AND CO.'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," published on the first Thursday in each month, contains an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d, per copy, or 5s. annually.

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AGENTS for the PURCHASE and SALE of
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MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS,
12, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. S. R. COCKS AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, &c., ROCHE, ST. AUSTELL.
FOR SALE,—MAGNETIC IRON MINE, with complete MACHINERY for a

large trade. SPATHOSE IRON MINE; lode opened on.

M ESSRS. PARKYN AND CO., CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

Messrs. PARKYN and Co. are in a position to advise their clients and the public generally How and What To INVEST IX. They have three mines which will sure to rise in value considerably in a short time. Particulars on application. They have also China clay Properties and Hematite Iron setts to dispose of. April 2, 1874.

MR. J. HODGE, having had thirty-five years' PRACTICAL MINING, offers his ADVICE to CAPITALISTS, INTENDING PURHASERS, or SELLERS.

16, ALBERT ROAD, PLYMOUTH.

G ROSVENOR, ENTWISLE, AND CO.

(LATE GROSVENOR AND CO.),

STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,

88, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER.

A V A L I G O L D M I N E . —
The Advertiser (a private Dealer in Stocks and Shares) is PREPARED to
BUY or SELL any quantity of SHARES in the above MINE.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of STOCKS and SHARES, neording to the Rules of the Stock Exchange.
Address, "H. H.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 28, Fleet street, London.

OLIVER NORTH, Author of the "Practical Assayer" (see Review in last week's Mining Journal), is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to PROCEED to the WESTERN MINING DISTRICTS of AMERICA, or SOUTH AMERICA. Thorough knowledge of Spanish. Numerous first-class references. Address, "Oliver North," Office of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet street, E.C.

A DVERTISER is OPEN to a SITUATION as MINE AGENT. A
Lead or Blende Mine preferred. Practical assessment in the preferred and present in the preferred assessment in the preferred asset in the preferred assessment in the preferred asset in the preferred Lead or Blende Mine preferred. Practical experience. Would do the accounts as well. A good penman and correspondent. Salary a secondary object to a permanent berth. Highest references.

Address, "D. R.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet street, London, E.C.

A DVERTISER (who has command of supply) wishes to meet with a Gentleman who can place HEMATITE IRON ORE, and is open to START a BUSINESS. Best references indispensable, and some means preferred. Address, "States," Lombard Exchange, London, E.C.

THE VAN MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day DECLARED an INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the 15,000 shares in this company, PAYABLE on and after the 21st April next.

April next.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By order, W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

14A, Austinfriars, London, E.C., 1st April, 1874.

Po MAN GRAVELLS MINING COMPANY
(L1MITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND (for the past three months of £510¢, free of in some tax, being EIGHF
SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE upon the 12,000 Shares of the company, PAYABLE on and after the 23rd instant.

The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 13th to the 23rd instant, both days
instant.

By order, F. R. WILSON, Secretary.

20, 8t. Helen's place, London, E.C., 1st April, 1874.

20, 8t. Helen's place, London, E.C., 1st Aprin, 1971.

1 O L I M A M I N I N G C O M P A N Y (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors, at their last Eoard Meeting, hell on the 3ist ult., decided to PAY the DIVIDEND in arrear on the A shares, for the year ending 3ist May, 1873, being at the rate of TEN POUNDS PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the amounts paid in p—on the 30th November, 1872, £3; and on the 3ist May, 1873, £3 los.; and smounting to a total of 6s. 6t. per share.

This DIVIDEND will be PAID on and after the 30th instant on all A shares, against which no arrears are outstanding in respect of cells.

WM. W. HOLMES, Secretary.

35, Finsbury Circus, E.C., 2nd April, 1874.
W.H. W. HOLMES, Secretary.
N.B.—The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 17th to the oth instant inclusive.

THE FLAGSTAFF SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this company will be HELD at the annon-street Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1874, at Twelvo clock at noon, to receive the report of the new board, and for special purposes.

e report of the new ocare, nt to shareholders in due course. By order, J. R. GOLE, Secretary. By order, 5 and 6, Great Winchester-street, 30th March, 1874.

THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD

THE FRONTINO AND BOLLVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the next ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1974, at Two o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:

To receive the report of the directors; the audited statement of accounts to the 30th June, 1873; the election of a director and auditor; and for other business.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE H. CARDOZO, Secretary.

15, New Broad-street, E.C., March 31st, 1874.

750 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHER NOW IN USE. ogues, apply to—
MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS,
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

M. R. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, transacts business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.

Mine shares are now selling very low. A judicious selection will probably amply repay the outlay within a few months. R. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, transacts business in every description of

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

ANGUILLA PHOSPHATE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000, in N. shares. To acquire lands containing phosphate in the Island of St. Martin's, fest Indies. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Robert Elsdon, i. Manor-road, Upper New Cross; H. Firmin, Cannon-street; A. A. Layton, rosvenor road, Highbury New Park; James Cowell, 13, Queen Victoria-street; O. Rogers, I., Winchester House; W. B. Cobb, 62, Cornhill; and J. Zalmanson, I. Cornhill.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TUNNELLING AND PROSPECTING COM-PANY (Limited).—Capital 55,000. in IL shares. To acquire the foreign patents and contracts of the Diamond Rock-Boring Company (Limited).—The subscribers (who take 59 shares each) are—F. J. Bolton, Grosvenor Mansions: J. Dodds, M.P., Stockport on Tees; D. Kennelly, 3, Clarence terrace, Regent's Park; Eustace F. Piers, Hatfield, Cheshire: Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P., 4, Queensberry-place, South Kensington; and T. H. Darvall, 23, Upper Wimpole-street, STANLEY PATENT FURNACE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000.

in 1/. shares. To acquire letters patent in connection with the manufacture of fur naces, &c. The subscribers are—J. M. Stanley, Rhyl, 100; E. Smith, Harrow Cottage, Sheffield, 100; C. G. Smith, Sheffield, 5; H. Horner, Sheffield, 75; R. C. Horner, Sheffield, 25; E. P. Hornby, Masborough, Yorkshire, 50; and T. Hawley, Shoffield, 50

Horner, Shemield, 25; E. P. Hornby, Massocroligh, Yorkshire, 90; and I. Hawley, Sheffield, 26, 26, 27.

THE ANGLO-ARGENTINE BANK (Limited), —Capital 2,090,000*l*., in 29*l*, shares, To establish a bank in the Argentine States, to be called the Bank of the Province of Salta. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—William Roberts, 5*l*, Bermondsey New road; James Paulett, 13, Culmore road, Old Kentroad; H. R. Ticknell, Derwent road, Peckham; John Roulston, 29, Newgate street, E.C.; R. A. March, Wilton road, Dalston; T. H. Powell, 34, Devon-street, Islington; and E. Evans, 9, Stanley-terrace, Holloway.

WARTON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l*., in shares of 19*l*, a.b. To reclaim and carry out improvements on land near Morecombe Bay, &c. The subscribers are—John Galloway, jun, Manchester, 200; John Galloway, Manchester, 200; E. Ford, Todmorden, Yorkshire, 100; J. T. Emmerson, Knatsford, 200; John Hall, Adelphil Mills, Salford; W. Slater, Burnage, near Manchester.

Manchester.

A. D. Lead Mining Company (Limited).—Capital 25,000L, in 10. shares. To acquire lead mines in the county of York. The subscribers are—Bir G. W. Denys, Richmond, Yorkshire, 500; G. Rossa, Richmond, 10; B. Huntsman, West Retford Hall, Notts, 10; J. R. Tomlin, Richmond, 10; J. L. Tomlin, 9, Old Burlington street, 10; W. B. Smith, Reeth, Yorkshire, 10; J. Swan, Newcastle on Tyne, 10.

GOTTRE WEN-LLANGENNECH MEETHYR SMOKELESS STEAM COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000%, in 10; shares. To carry on mining opera-

GOMPANY (Limited).—Capital 190,0004, in 190, shares. To carry on mining opera-tions in South Wales. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. Dun-raven, 2, Blonnfield street; W. T. Wilks, Mount street, Swansea; H. Mansel Smith, Swansea; P. P. Gordon, Pembringe Gardens; J. James, Swansea; J. H. Dudgeon, 6½, Austiniriars; J. G. Harris, Claremont House, Bristol. METROPOLITAN GRAND HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 140,0007, in 10t. shares. To construct an hotel, &c., near the Metropolitan Railway,

nsbury. Saratov Waterworks Company (Limited).—Capital 180,000*l.*, 201. shares. To establish waterworks at Saratov, Russia. The subscribers (who ke one share each) are—C. William Schuabe, 38, Hamilton terrace, N.; H. Hal-dy, Trigon, Clapham; J. E. Walker, Bartholomew House; C. A. Fisch, Gresham one; W. Mills, Talford road, Peckham; L. White, The Grange, Clapham.

Alcetings of Public Companies.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The ordinary annual and extraordinary (tenth) quinquennial general court was held at the society's house, New Bridge-street, on Tuesday,

Mr. Henry Barnett in the chair.

Mr. J. R. Grimes (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the annual statements were taken as read. The statement for 1873 showed that the policies issued were 360; declined, 63; not completed, 30=453 proposals. The number of policies remaining in force at the end of the year was 9812, assuring 8,009,814L; or with 733 7254 absolute hours remaining on them. 8,746,3594. The meeting, and the annual statements were taken as read. The statement for 1873 showed that the policies issued were 360; declined, 63; not completed, 39=455 proposals. The number of policies remaining in force at the end of the year was 9812, assuring 8,009,8142; or, with 793,7256, absolute bonus remaining on them, 8,740,5394. The new policies assured 261,8124, giving new premiums 9083d,17s, 8d, raising the total premium revenue to 227,225d, 3s, 9d, The total funds amount to 2,846,6477, 3s, 2d,, and the total income to 364,2384, the average rate of interest earned being 4l, 9s, 4d, per cent. Claims accrued on 217 policies, assuring 166 lives in the sum of 228,655d, including bonus. Out of the 217 policies determined by death, 202, assuring 171,0504, carried 45,1866, bonus, avereging 26d, per cent. On the sum originally assured, irrespective of the bonuses received in cash or reduction of premium on the same policies.

The CHAHRMAN said that, following the precedent of the last quinquenial meeting, he would suggest that they should/proceed without delay to the consideration of the quinquenial report; he would, therefore, at once propose that the statement for the year and auditors report be raceived and entered on the nimites.—The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously, and upon the proposition of the CHAHRMAN, seconded by Mr. C. A CHER REPISTOTO, the sum of the CHAHRMAN, seconded by Mr. C. A CHER REPISTOTO, the sum of the CHAHRMAN, seconded by Mr. C. A CHER REPISTOTO, the sum of the CHAHRMAN and the control of the consideration of the GHAHRMAN, seconded by Mr. C. A CHER REPISTOTO, the sum of the consideration of the decrease of the auditors of their past services.

The CHAHRMAN is the sum of the sum of the proposition of the CHAHRMAN seconded by Mr. C. A CHER REPISTOTO, the sum of the consideration of the reflection of auditors. The directors much regretted the less of their collegate, Mr. Roberts, which had occurred since the notice was sent out; it had, therefore, been the duty of the board to fill up

eligibility by the imposition of an extra premium. The directors, at the end of So years of the society's history, firmly believe that the success which has attended their operations, as reported at the several quinquennial courts, has been the natural result of the prudent course adopted. The business which they have succeeded in obtaining has been, if not of the most extensive, of the best class, and the figures now presented abundantly prove that the public are not slow to appreciate what is sound when the merits of the society are brought before its notice.

Another point to which the directors may allude with satisfaction is the investment of the funds. Considering that these new amount to a sum closely approaching 3,000,000, sterling, and that no less than 300,000, annually, on the average, during the last five years has accrued for investment from surplus revenue and periodical repayments of principal—and, further, that all the scentities held by the society are of the highest character—it is a matter of much congratulation to all concerned that the funds have been invested at a rate of interest nearly 1 per cent. above that at which the liabilities are valued.

With these brief observations the directors proceed to enumerate the principal facts relating to the past five years. The full details will be printed, in compliance with the requirements of the "Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," as early as possible, when expires may be had on application.

During the past five years the number of proposals made for assurances has been 2525, and the number of policies issued bas been 1,505,670, producing a new annual premium income of 43,7704, 5, 11d. The policies cancelled were by death 1132, and from other causes 650: making a total of 1782. The aggregate amount originally assured by the policies which have become claims by death was 976,6754, and by the other policies which have become claims by death was 976,6754, and by the other policies which have become claims by death was 976,6754, and by the other p

der and otherwise.

der and otherwise.

here was remaining at Dec. 31 last, assured by 9812 policies, the original sum 8,009,814., and bonus additions outstanding to that date 738,725/. The annual m is m payable on the policies in force amounted to 219,246/. Ps. 8d., against

which there was an abatement to be made for bonuses surrendered of 7341.18s.6d. per annum. . The invested funds on Dec. 31 last yielded an average rate of interest of 41.9s. 4d

The invested funds on Dec. 31 last yielded an average rate of interest of \$\delta\$, 49s. 4d per cent.

The total revenue from premiums and interest during the last five years has amounted to 1,708,039. 18s. 11d., and the total payments, exclusive of the sums paid as claims, have been 210,131. 4s. 1d. Of this latter sum 112,008.3s. 4d. has been paid for annuity claims, surrender values, and ready-money bonus, leaving a balance of 98,1231. 2s. 7d. only as a charge upon the fund provided by the marginal premium for expenses and contingencies.

In the valuation of the assets a sufficient margin has been allowed, as on former occasions, for a possible fluctuation in that portion which consists of public securities, and the reversions and life interests have been again valued on the terms of the original purchases.

The valuation of the liabilities has been made on the same principles and by the same method adopted on former occasions, and the whole of the margin provided by the charged premiums for defraying future expenses and providing a fund for bonus, has been scrupulously excluded in the valuation of the pramiums.

The total assets, consisting of funded property, mortgages, life interests and reversions, office premises, premiums outstanding on December 31, but since paid, interest accrued on investments, balances at bankers and on hand, amount to 2,841,6534,78s. 10d.

There is, therefore, after making provision for every known liability, a surplus iterest accrued on investments, balances at bankers and on hand, amount to \$84,647, 3s. 2d. The total liabilities, consisting of the values of policies and the sources already declared, and claims accrued in 1873 but not due, amount to \$481,5637, 7s. 10d.

There is, therefore, after making provision for every known liability, a surplus \$1383,0837, 15s. 4d.

The director recommend that \$353,0837, 15s. 4d. of this surplus be appropriated a absolute bonus among those now entitled to participate, making the requisite

commend that 353,083/. 15s. 4d. of this surplus be appropriated tomong those now entitled to participate, making the requisite conus at next division on those policies which have not been full

is absolute bonus among these serve towards a bonus at next division on those policies which have now every events in force at the present.

The directors further recommend that out of the remaining sum of 20,000l, an annual contingent bonus of 1l, per cent, per annum be added to the absolute bonus on such policies now entitled to participate as shall become claims during the currence of the policies now entitled to participate as shall become claims during the currence of the policies now entitled to participate as shall become claims during the currence of the policies now entitled to participate as shall become claims during the currence of the policies now entitled to participate as shall become claims during the currence of the policies now entitled to participate as shall become claims during the currence of the present of the p

olicies now entitied to participate as shall occome canno during unemnial period:—
policies which become claims in 1874, 1/, per cent, on sum assured, ditto ditto 1875, 2/, ditto ditto ditto 1875, 3/, ditto ditto ditto 1877, 4/, ditto ditto ditto 1877, 4/, ditto d

ditto ditto 1877. 41. ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1878. 51. ditto ditto ditto 1878. 51. ditto ditto ditto ditto 1878. 51. ditto di

from 21 to 200 per cent, on the premiums received in respect of which the bonus is allotted.

The directors, in conclusion, invite the policy holders to make known the advantages offered by the society, and the principles upon which it is conducted. It is hoped that these will commend themselves to the policy holders and intending assurers. Persons assuring receive the immediate benefit arising from the low rates of premium calculated expressly for this society, which have been proved by the experience of 50 years to be sufficient not only to meet the risk but also to produce large additions to the sums originally assured. The society being on the mutual principle, the profits are divided solely among the members who assure on the participating scale of premium—RICHARD CHARLES FIBIER, Actuary.

The CHAIRMAN said that, before moving that the report now presented be received and adopted, it was right that he should offer them some few remarks, and he wished first of all to say that the directors had great pleasure in meeting the policy holders in their new house. The room was well filled, and he congratulated them that the house was built upon a similar basis to that of the society, which he be-

was built upon a similar basis to that of the society, which he be-lieved was a thoroughly substantial one. The fifty years of exist-ence had sufficed to test the soundness of the office, and he had asked ence had sufficed to test the soundness of the once, and he had asked Mr. Fisher to extract from the books certain figures, which would, no doubt, be interesting to the meeting. Of those assured in the first year of the society's existence only three or four still remained among them, but they had upwards of 9000 policies in hand. Half-a-dozen facts were worth a volume of argument, and in a business like theirs there was nothing like the ring of hard cash. Last year, when he had almost to condole with them as to their progress, he remarked that he they were decline with averees a very contract would no shere was nothing like the ring of hard cash. Last year, when he had almost to condole with them as to their progress, he remarked that, as they were dealing with averages, a year or two would, no doubt, set them straight again. This anticipation had already been realised, for the figures of the year 1873 came out excellently well. Their revenue was 12,000/. more, and the aggregate sum assured was \$8,803,910/. against 8,746,000/. They were not quite satisfied with the extent of their business, but other companies found that the insurance business had not been so good since the collapse of one or two of the large companies a few years since, but it was now recovering. Last year their claims were 276,000/. under the expectation, and their average age 623 against 61°8. Comparing the quinquennial periods, he showed that their revenue was 1,638,000/. in the five years just ended, against 1,525,000/. in the five years ending 1868. The assurance fund was 2,951,000/. in Jan. 1,1874, against 2,639,000/. on Jan. 1,1879, and the rate of interest was 44.6s. 11d. per cent. in the last quinquennium, against 44.9s. 4d. per cent. now. The total claims were 1,177,000/. to 1873, against 1,043,000/. to 1868. The society was established in 1823, with a nominal capital of 50,000/., but the real capital was but 46,250/., as from some cause which he could not now find out some shares were kept in the possession of the company. At the end of their first quinquennial period their assets were 110,000/., and their liabilities 193,000/.; in 1833 their assets were 230,000/., and their liabilities 193,000/. was applied to the paying off of the shareholders. The beneficial effect of getting rid of the shareholders was felt in the next quinquenium, for in 1843 their assets were 908,000/., and their liabilities 725,000/. was applied to the paying off of the shareholders. The beneficial effect of getting rid of the shareholders was felt in the next quinquenium, for in 1848 their assets were 908,000/., and their liabilities 725,000/. admitting o after an office is once established the share capital is a great draw-back—the share capital absorbing a large portion of the profit which otherwise can go to the assured. In 1853 their assets were 1,357,000*L*, and their liabilities 1,072,000*L*, the surplus being 285,000*L*, of which 255,000*L* went to the assured. In 1858 their assets were 1,840,000*L*, and their liabilities 1,517,000*L*, and of the surplus 304,000*L* went to the assured, and 17,000*L*, of the contingent fund. In 1863 their assets were 2,315,000*L*, and their liabilities 1,964,000*L*, and of the surplus 329,800*L* went to the assured. In 1868 their assets were 2,665,000*L*, and their liabilities 2,366,000*L*, and surplus permitting of the payment of 308,000*L* to the assured, and the reservation of 20,000*L* for contingent bonuses. And in 1873, as the report now presented showed, their assets were 2,996,594*L* (he was sorry they had not got 3406*L* more to make up the 3,000,000), and their liabilities 2,613,000*L*; and of the 383,083*L* surplus they proposed to give 353,000*L* to the assured, and reserve the amount of 30,000*L* for contingent purposes. He thought they would agree with him that the society was in a very satisfactory position. The present surplus exceeded by 30,000*L* any surplus that they had ever made before. Although in the figures submitted at the last annual meeting there appeared to be a slight diminution they were really in an improved position, because, although the figures aboved a diminution of income it was found that diminution they were really in an improved position, because, al-though the figures showed a diminution of income, it was found that at the same time they were getting rid of a weight of liability which had pressed heavily upon them—that was to say, many pe licies carrying large bonnses had been disposed of. He could only consider that they had been doing a gigantic co-operative business, and the fact that they had in hand an amount equal to one-third of all their liabilities was more than sufficient to establish the soundness of the society. They had taken such means as they could to make known to the world at large the benefits of the society, and he might observe that in a mutual concern like their own each might contribute to his own advantage by getting others to participate with him. He could only say that the full attention of the directors had been given to the promotion of the best interests of the cociety. A gentleman had said that new blood might be necessary, but he was sure that the stake of the directors and their endeavours to promote the welfare of their society would suffice to ensure for the board the

The wellare of their society would suffice to ensure for the board the same measure of confidence they had hitherto received.

A Shareholder enquired whether the interest upon the outlay for premises was charged as rent in the accounts, and suggested that all policies should be indisputable after they had 'cen in existence some number of years to be fixed upon, and that the amount paid for commission should be included in the item of office expenses.—The Charmana explained that they had arranged to write off the outlay on freehold and premises account by annual instalments extending over 60 years; this was equivalent to charging rent. As to the indisputable character of the policies, they were so at present, for except in the case of fraud ab indict they would never dispute a policy; age, &c., was never challenged in the payment of a claim.

They found that the payment of commission was unavoidable, but they had much reduced their expenditure under that head by paying 15 per cent. on the first premium, instead of 5 per cent. upon the premium received each year.

Mr. Gee said that at the last meeting it was proposed to engraft; the system of endowment assurance upon the society of other business, and he would like to know what had been done in the matter.

The CHARMAN was not sorry the question had been raised, but the fact was the staff had been so occupied in getting out the quinquennial figures that the board had not come to a final decision. Endowment and other classes of assurance had, however, occupied the attention of the directors, and the new prospectus, which they proposed shortly to issue, would, he believed, meet the views of the policy-holders.

holders.

The resolutions for distributing the sum of 383,083/. 15s. 4d. as bonus, for applying 30,000/. to provide for the annual contingent bonus, and for re-electing Mr. Richard Taylor (provisionally appointed by the board) a director, were usual mously carried, and the best thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Chairman and directors.

mously carried, and the best thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Chairman and directors.

The Chairman and directors.

The Chairman and directors.

The Chairman and directors.

The Chairman and acknowledging the vote, referred to the change. It was made to smeeting, and stated that some had complained of the change. It was made to suit the policyholders, but the board would return to the Saturday if wished. (The whole meeting were in favour of meeting on the Tuesday.) He continued that he must ask them to add to the thanks which had been so kindly voted to the board their thanks to their secretary, actuary, and staff. They had given the board entiresatisfaction, and he would not like the meeting to separate without giving them that acknowledgment. The diffigence and energy of Mr. Grimes, their secretary, could not be exceeded, and as Mr. Fisher's fame extended far beyond their own society he need not say that he was confident that all his calculations were reliable. The votes having been cordially given and suitably acknowledged, the meeting separated.

JAVALI COMPANY.

JAVALI COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday,

Mr. CHARLES M. I. POLLOCK in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD SCHUBERT (the secretary) read the notice convening the practing.

Mr. Charles M. I. Pollock in the chair,
Mr. Edward Schubert (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.
The report of the directors regretted that circumstances beyond their control would not enable the accounts to show a more favourable result. The debeniums which field due last year were very generally renewed, and those that were ned were taken up by the chairman. The steam-engine which has been frequently referred to is completed, and will be at work this month. The directors have practised the strictest economy.

The Chairman Said within the last two hours the board had been informed that Mr. Hall, their worthy chairman, was too ill to attend the meeting, and he (Mr. Pollock) had been requested to occupy the chair upon this occasion. The report and accounts showed very clearly the actual position of the company: the item of balance of closs on working, amounting to 1799/L, required some explanation. When, on March 9, 1873, a steam-engine and ten extra stamps were sent out it was hoped that by getting them to work before the dry season set in they would have turned the corner, but circumstances arose which prevented the machinery arriving in time, besides which the dry season set in rather earlier than usual; the consequence was that for four months they were unable to do any work at all. That, however, would not occur again, as they were provided for working throughout the twelve months of the year. Another hindrance and difficulty had been the war between the Costa Ricans and the Nicaraguans, which, although not near the mines, had abstracted labour, but Capt. Sohns, was allowed to keep 20 native labourers, so that with the Germans they were able to keep the ten stamps at work. Butnow, as far as their prospects were concerned they were fair, and, according to the last letter from Capt. Sohns, the engine and 30 stamps would be at work, and he hoped by this time they had their full supply of labour. During last year, gold to the value of 7483/L had been produced, and there had been sent out a ver send out a gentleman for a few months to take Capt. Sohns' place; they had also sent out nine more Germans, at a cost of 40, per man, each of whom did twice the work of a native, while their wages were very little more. Having stated that measureshad been taken to obtain a quotation for the shares on the Stock Exchange, he moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. Henry Spart a georded the proposition

Mr. HENRY SEWELL seconded the proposition.
Mr. TAYLOR said it appeared to him that the company was in debt 22,000l., so
at the Chairman's statement, that they were now clear seemed to require some

Mr. Taylor said it appeared to him that the company was in debt 29,000., so that the Chairman's statement, that they were now clear seemed to require some explanation.

Mr. WOODHOUSE (the auditor) in explanation of the accounts, stated that the previous expenditure and the loss upon the year's working were brought up to the previous expenditure and the loss upon the year's working were brought up to the end of 1873, and included in the general balance-sheet.

The Chairman believed that the mode in which the last balance-sheet was made up was objected to, hence the profit and loss account as then suggested had been included. In reply to Mr. Taylor, he mentioned that what he meant by starting fair was that they would be able to work for the whole twelve months, with plenty of machinery and labour.

Mr. Taylor said that almost the last words of the Chairman at'the last meeting were that steps should be taken to obtain a quotation upon the Stock Exchangethat was twelve months since, and the same thing was now promised.

The CHAIRMAM said that personally he had always entertained a strong opinion there should be a quotation. An application had been made, and the necessary forms gone through, but the secretary of the Stock Exchange had asked the board to alter the Articles of Association, so far as it authorised them to forfeit dividends if not chaimed for three years. There was some doubt whether it was work while to do this, and the more especially as it had been brought to the notice of the board that the Act of Parliament gave the same power; under these dream-stances, an appeal had been made to the Stock Exchange not to sk forth salteration.

Mr. Dingwall asked if the shares had any market value, and if it was only a nominal value they would perhaps be better without an official quotation. He should also like to know the reason Mr. Baxter and Mr. Salmon had become disqualified as directors?

The CHAIRMAY said that Mr. Baxter and Mr. Salmon had become disqualified by reason of their absence from the board without

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spects of the mine; and he (the Chairman) thought they were just now turning the corner.

In reply to further questions, the Chairman tacuple of months, was paid a salary of 450, per annum, but he would be home in a couple of months, when the shareholders would be again called together to hear from his own lips a description of the position and prospects of the mine.

Mr. HENRY SEWELL said the prospects held out by Capt. Sohns justified the directors appealing to the shareholders to subscribe additional capital. The board could not make any promise, but they did hope that with the machinery, which they believed was now in active operation, the results so long anticipated would be realised. They were safe for the dry season, they had 50 per cent. increased stamping power, and an augmented European labour force, rendering then independent of native labour. Under those circumstances, without being too sanguine, they had every reason to expect a double yield of gold, but if they made a vey considerable reduction from that, the mine would be yielding very excellent and very prolitable results. He had backed his opinion by increasing his heiding in the company.

very profitable results. He had backed his opinion by increasing his homes the company.

The Charliman said they were now earning an average profit of 15%, per month, and when in full work, as in August has, the profit was 500%. According to Capt. Solusi has better the mine was widening very much, and there was plenty of room for extensive workings.

Mr. Helfers said that even according to the accounts now before the meeting, after writing off the interest upon debentures, a profit was shown, and no doubt henceforth very large profits would begin to be shown. The directors had given their time without remuneration, and therefore could not be blamed for circustances over which they had no possible control. They could not do better than confide in their directors, and those who knew them were perfectly satisfied prosperity of the company, by subscribing additional capital, and especially the chairman, Mr. Hall, to whom the thanks of the shareholders were more especially due. He hoped the shareholders would subscribe liberally, in which case he believed the company would become one of prosperity.

The report and accounts were received and adopted.

The report and accounts were received and adopted.

Some discussion took place as to the advisability of holding half-yearly meetings, when it was put as a recommendation that the general meetings in future be held half-yearly.—The retiring directors, Messrs. Hall and Harding, were re elected. Mr. Woodhouse was re-elected auditor.

A special general meeting was then held for the purpose of passing resolutions authorising the directors from time to time to borrow behalf of the second with the purpose of the purpose.

resolutions authorising the directors from time to borrow on behalf of the company, in the name and for the purposes of the company, such sum or sums of money, in such mode and upon such terms, either as to time of repayment, rate of interest, nature or mode of security, or otherwise, as the directors shall think fit or expedient but not exceeding in the whole the own of 2000.

of security, or otherwise, as the directors shall think fit or expedient but not exceeding in the whole the sum of 20,000%. The CHAIRMAN said that this was at present merely a formal matter, and would be brought before an extraordinary general meeting, to be convened when Capt. Sohns arrived in this country. The proposed 20,000% would enable them to pay off the 10 per cent. debentures, also the heavy debt due to Mr. Hall, who thinks he will be able to raise the additional sum now proposed. When the proper time came the shareholders would have all the necessary information sent them. He would merely move the resolution embodied in the notice convening the meeting. The manager, in his last report, says:—I ordered at once a steam-engine for working the mill during the dry season, and I am happy to inform you that we shall have no more stoppages the whole year round. The engine itself is at the mine, complete, and only the fire-bricks and chimney for the bolier have not yet season to set in before these things arrive here, and I have concentrated all labor to creet as soon as possible the new stamps; and after this is complete I intend

to commence setting the boiler and erecting the engine, so that we shall have no more interruption to our monthly remittances. Mr. Smeddle, the new manager of the Chontales Consolidated Mining Company, a gentleman who works only for the interest and development of his establishment, took up with great interest the hence and development of his establishment, took up with great interest the hence and development of his establishment, took up with great interest the profit of the manager of the control of the cont

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BEDFORD UNITED MINING COMPANY.

At the four-monthly general meeting of shareholders held at the office of the company, Cornhill, on Wednesday, (Mr. R. McCallan in the chair) the statement of accounts brought up to the end of February, 1874, showing a cash balance in hand of 1644. 4s. 9d., and an estimated balance against the mine of 5334. 4s. 8d., was passed

and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing that the accounts be now received and adopted, congratulated the shareholders on the improved prospects of the mine generally, more especially with regard to the splendid course of ore in the midway level above the 115 fm. level, and the cheering prospects of the south lode, which it is anticipated will ere long prove to the adventurers that there is more than one valuable lode running through the sett. Although mining is at present under a cloud, it is believed that even with the present price of copper the mine will now be able to take care of itself, and there is reasonable hope that no further call will be required beyond the small sum necessary for present obligations.

is reasonable hope that no further call will be required beyond the small sum necessary for present obligations.

Mr. T. B. Laws (the secretary) stated that although there was a balancagainst the shareholders at this meeting of 533%, the actual loss on the last five months working, or 20 weeks, was only 1217. 7s. 11d., and it gave him much pleasure to state that he firmly believed that for the future both ends would meet. There was some little discussion as to the amount of the call, but it was ultimately decided that it was desirable to clear off the outstanding liabilities, for which is, per share would be amply sufficient. The call was made, and Capt. Phillips, the agent of the mine, being present, read his report (which will be found in our columns), and entered into all details necessary for the assistance of the adventurers. His views with regard to the future of this mine gave general satisfaction, and the meeting separated after passing a most cordial vote of thanks to their worthy Chairman.

WHEAL CREBOR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Michael's House, on Thursday,
Mr. HARRY EMANUEL in the chair.

WHEAL CREEDUR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Michael's House, on Thursday,
Mr. HARRY EMANUEL in the chair.

Mr. Jehu Hittelins (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.
The accounts showed a credit balance of 200.1 13s. 7d., including the cost up the end of February, and assets exceeding liabilities 403(1, 13s. 9d.; and it was stated that the subsequent costs were more than covered by the value of the ore since raised.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Mrv 34.1— beg to hand you my report of this mine for your approval, for the recting to be held on April 2, with particulars of work done since the last general meeting. The 129, east of Gook's shaft, has been driven of ms. 11.6 in.; the lole for sims of the last of the cook is shaft, has been driven of ms. 11.6 in.; the lole for sims of the last of the lole of the lole for the double for the state of the lole of the lole for the double fold purpose of getting attle to cover or load the stull, and to save the tramming and hanling, &c. This end will be extended sone 8 or 10 ft. further before the lole will be taken down, as this will give us enough attle to load the stull. The length of the ore ground driven through is 10 fm. 3 ft., the lote avarging 7 ft. wide, and producing 4, 6, 9, 12, and 12 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the present state of murdip per fathom. The rise in the back of the 120 west of the rise is worth 700. Per fathom; working by six men. The stope cast of the rise is worth 700. Per fathom; working by six men. The stope cast of the rise is worth 700. Per fathom; working by six men. The back of the 120, each of the rise is worth 700. Per fathom; working by six men. The back of the 120 each of the rise is worth 700. Per fathom; working by six men. The back of the 120 each of the rise is worth 700. Per fathom; working by six men. The back of the 120 each of the rise is worth 700. Per fathom with 100 each 100 each 100 each 100

Capt. Goldsworthy, in reply to a question from Mr. Risley, stated that the lole in the is was south of that in the 120, but the 72 cross-out would prove the whole of the ground that in the 120, but the 72 cross-out would prove the whole of the ground the interest of the ground the grou

and the wareas now everything had been placed in a substitution.

Mr. Jehl Hitchins said he had the testimony of Mr. Paull, the Duke of Redford's agent, that the mine was worked in a satisfactory manner.

Capt. Goldsworthy mentioned that during the last 10 months something like

180, or 400, had been expended in connection with the machinery.

The Chairman said that the miners had signed a "round robin" to the comnities, appealing to them not to alber the present system of payment to what was

known as the "re-weeks month," and he (the Chairman) considered the men

sai justice on their side,

The accounts were passed and allowed, and with the report were ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman, committee, and Mr. Jehu Hitchins, which closed the proceedings.

POWELL'S LANTWIT COLLIERIES.

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Poultry, London, on Friday, March 27,
Col. J. A. Stewart in the chair.
The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting, and the seal of the company was effected.

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Poultry, London, on Friday, March 27,

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting, and the seal of the company was affixed to the register of transfers.

The report and accounts being taken as read, the CHARMAN rose and said he congratulated the shareholders on the satisfactory character of the report, and that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the directors had had to contrad, they were able to recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, and after writing 10 per cent, off preliminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses, carry forward 1173/. He mentioned the two liminary expenses is the state of the same and given to repose the sales of the same and a state price to be charged the men for what they had for their own use, and that last year, when it was costing the company from list, to 12s. to raise, the managing director proposed to after this, and give it them for nothing if they would entitle difficulties mut they struck rather than agree to the alteration. He alluded to the difficulties mut they struck rather than agree to the alteration. He alluded to the difficulties mut they struck rather than agree to the alteration and the same and the sam

WEST CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

WEST CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly meeting of adventurers was held at the account-house on Friday last, Mr. Edward Michell presiding. The accounts, as read from the chair, showed that there was a balance in hand at the last account of 5069l.; the labour cost for the three months ending Jan. 31 was 4624l.; merchants' bills, 1166l.; coal account, 1643l.; doctors' fees, 40l.; dues, &c., 314l.; income tax, 64l.; bank charges, 60l.; land tax, 11l.; way rate, 40l.; making a total expenditure of 7934l. On the other hand, there had been 413 tons of lead sold, which realised 5112l., and 40 tons of blende, 82l. The total receipts were 5259l., which showed a loss on the three months' working of 2721l., and left the reduced balance in hand of 2344l.

The agents' report, after referring to various points in the mine, worth from 10l. 20l. per fathom, said—"The winzes referred to in our last report, sinking below the 130, and which were valued respectively at 20l., 25l., and 30l. per fathom, we have not been able to sink since in eonsequence of the water. Having also so much water in the bottom of the mine, it has seriously interfered with our returns of lead from this part, but our new plunger-lift being now fixed at the new engine-shaft, we are glad to say that our position has greatly improved, and we feel confident that in the coming quarter we shall be able considerably to increase our returns."

The accounts and report having been passed, Mr. Clerg, the purser, brought before the meeting the motion, of which notice had been given at the last meeting to authorise him to overdraw at the bank for the use of the mine to the extent of 2000l. If necessary. Up to the present he had not required such a power, but he might possibly want it in the future. It was stated at the last meeting the necessary. Up to the present he had not required such a power, but he might possibly want it in the future. It was stated at the last meeting the new the propriety of such a resolution being upon the books. Three months' credits wer

a resolution ought not to be passed without notice being given of it, and he had accordingly given notice. They were now in a different position to what they had been heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN urged the propriety of such a resolution being upon the books. Three months' credits were given for the ore sold, and during that time there were three pays, and it would be agreat hardship upon him to have to go to the bank on his own responsibility, and without authority to overdraw. The banks would not advance the money in many cases without such authority. The sum of 2000, was not a large amount for a mine like that. He moved that the purser be authorised to overdraw to the extent named.—Mr. Loam seconded the proposition.

Mr. VAUGHAN PEARCE objected to the motion, and said that almost everyone at the last meeting opposed it. If the bankers were discontented, let them say so. He saw no reason why the bankers should be placed in a better position than the merchants. If they were dissatisfied with the way in which the merchants served then he believed they would not hesitate to go elsewhere, and the bankers should be treated in the same way.

The CHARIMAN said the fact was the purser wanted to get the 2000, to put the merchants in a better position. The bankers were not dissatisfied, nor was there any intention of putting them in a better position than the merchants to be paid, and the bankers will have to give credit.—Mr. PEARCE: Then you are drifting into a difficulty. Why not make a call at once? It would be a frightful thing into a difficulty why should meet it honestly and straightforwardly.—Mr. Loan: We cannot make a call without notice. This motion would have been carried at the last meeting only no notice had been given of it. That was the only ground of objection urged.—Mr. PEARCE: Nearly everybody disagreed with it.—Mr. C.Code: I beg your pardon. It was not so; it was simply as Mr. Loan is the last meeting only no notice had been given of it.—Mr. Loan: You cannot make a call in the face of a credit balance of has always been the practice to do so in this mine, and you and I, as shareholders, have had the advantage.—Mr. PEARGE: I have had no advantage. If the ore bills were not credited till at maturity how should we stand? We are in debt in cash 5600?.—Mr. Jourss (the derk) said the ore bills not at maturity and ore bills owing represented 10,866?, and supposing they did not credit any ore for which bills were not at maturity, the balance against the mine would be 8000?.—Mr. PEARCE: Make a call, and wipe it all off.

The discussion then ended, and the resolution was carried, two voting for and Mr. Pearce nationst.

ARCE: Make a call, and wipe it all off.

the discussion then ended, and the resolution was carried, two voting for and.

Pearce against.

The Loam then moved "That in view of the heavy loss on the last quarter, the

Mr. Loam then moved "That in view of the heavy loss on the last quarter, the purser be instructed to write to the lords' agents asking their serious consideration of the same, and also for a reduction of dues, and the abandonment of their premium of 67%, for a renewal of the lease, as agreed to at the special meeting at Truro on Jan. 16.—Mr. Choao stated that just after the special meeting at Truro he communicated with Mr. Downing, the agent of the lords, relative to the resolution accepting the terms of the lords. A month passed over before he received a reply, when Mr. Downing stated that in consequence of the election he had over-looked the matter. He wrote to him again stating that a meeting of share-olders would be held on the mine that day, and he should be very glad if he could give him any definite information to lay before the meeting, relative to the reduction of the dues. Mr. Downing replied in two posts from that stating that inconsequence of Mr. Bolitho, jun., representing one portion of the lords, being on the Continent, he was unable to call a meeting of the lords generally to discuss the matter of the dues, and he was not, therefore, in a position to give a definite reply. The matter, was therefore, still in abeyance.—The motion, moved by Mr. Loam, being seconded, was put to the meeting and carried.

This concluded the business, and the adventurers afterwards dined together.

Mr. Loam, in proposing the health of the Chairman, Mr. Michell, spoke of the present depressed state of mining, but with all the gloom there was a gleam of

hope. He had been looking forward for the last four or five years for some important discovery in the county, and he had failed to see one until recently. It had been his happy lot to visit a little place which, if he was not mistaken, was destined to become one of the greatest places in Cornwall. He referred to Cargoll, which he believed would be another East Wheal Rose, and would give a fillip to public confidence, which was just now very much wanted. He was glad to see Mr. Michell at the head of that mine.—The CHAIMMAY, in returning thanks, said he was not very sanguine generally speaking, but his hopes were centred in Cargoll, and he should be very glad indeed if it should turn out another East Wheal Rose.

The health of the medical staff was cordially drunk, and Mr. Levertox suitably responded. The health of the agents and other toast were also given.

AMBROSE LAKE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

should be very glad indeed It it is should turn our answer and Mr. Leverrox suitably responded. The health of the medical staff was cordially drunk, and Mr. Leverrox suitably responded. The health of the agents and other toast were also given.

AMBROSE LAKE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The second annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, on Tuesday.

Mr. JOSHUA MOSS in the chair.

Mr. W. EATON (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the directors' report, agent's report, and balance-sheet were read by Mr. J. TAYLOR, the managing director:—

Since the last general meeting a considerable amount of work has been done at the mine. The engine shein a considerable amount of work has been done at the mine. The engine shein a considerable amount of work has been done at the mine. The engine shein a considerable amount of work has been done at the mine. The engine shein a considerable amount of work has been done at the mine. The engine shein a considerable amount of work has been done at the mine. The engine shein a considerable and the list and the protectors of athems of levels have been able to fathous. The whim-shaft is fathous, over 20 fathous of levels have been able by this time to a flast of the report of the agent at the last meeting to have been able by this time to a flast papeared likely to do. They have been disappointed not turned out as they xen papeared likely to do. They have been disappointed not turned out as they xen papeared likely to do. They have been disappointed not turned out as they xen papeared likely to do. They have been disappointed not turned out as they xen papeared likely to do. They have been disappointed to the shaft, and the driving on the east and west locks in the 50 fm. level. The difficulties have been ever mich increased by the great advance in materials and eval, and the high price of the shaft with the state, prospects, and progress of the mine since the general meeting on April 29:—The engine-shaft has been su

WHEAL MARY ANN MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL MARY ANN MINING COMPANY.

At a special meeting of adventurers, held at Webb's Hotel, Liskerd, Mr. J. C. Isaac presiding, the purser, Mr. W. G. NETTLE, informed the meeting that the owner of lands adjoining those of Mr. Charles Trelawny had not assented to the application made by the purser on behalf of the company for permission to prosecute the lode through his land, and having regard to the great depth of the mine, the unproductive character of the lodes in the present setts, and the very serious costs which would be incurred in any further prosecution of the works without any reasonable prospect of profit to the company, it vas resolved "That the further prosecution of these mines be abandoned, and that all operations be suspended as soon as may be consistent with the existing obligations of the adventurers; and that it is expedient to dispose of the machinery, materials, and ores at surface and underground, and to wind up the affairs of the mine at the earliest practicable period." A committee was appointed to carry out all necessary arrangements for the final winding up the affairs, to realise all assets, and settle all accounts, to enter into the meetings of the adventurers as they may consider expedient. The agents, Capts, James Stevens and James Skeat reported since the last general meeting that the 250, or bottom level Clyma's shaft, has been driven 6 fms., and for the last 4 fms. of this drivage the lode has very much improved, and is now 1½ ft. wide, worth 200, per fathom. There is yet about 25 fms. to drive south at this level to reach the side, and if the lode continues to maintain its present value a valuable piece of ground can be opened out there. There are three stopes working in the back of this level of an average value of 90. per fathom, and about 9 fms. more in length now available for stoping. Clyma's shaftmen, who were driving the 250 north at the time of the last meeting, have since then been engaged in rising in the back of this level of an piece of ore ground 30 fms. in length ca

WEST WHEAL SETON MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of adventurers was held at the mine on Monday A special meeting of adventurers was need at the mine on Monday to consider what steps should be taken in consequence of the resolution of the shareholders in Wheal Seton, the adjoining sett, to stop their mine. The meeting was rendered necessary from the fact that the stoppage of Wheal Seton, following upon that of North Crofty, will throw back the waters of both these mines upon West Seton, which is quite sufficiently taxed by its own, though its profits individually are good. There was a large attendage and the waters. dividually are good. There was a large attendance, and the purser,

which is quite summers, who represented Mr. Basset, of Tehidy, the dividually are good. There was a large attendance, and the purser, Mr. O. MATTHEWS, presided.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT, who represented Mr. Basset, of Tehidy, the chief lord of the sett, stated that he had recently visited London for the purpose of laying before that gentleman sundry matters of importance, among others that of the position of West Seton. Mr. Basset earfully considered all the circumstance as laid before him, said that the adventurers in West Seton had his most entire awmpathy, and asked if he (Mr. Cartwright) had come prepared with a proposition from them. He replied in the negative, and Mr. Basset said that being the case he could hardly be expected to take the initiative; but when the West Seton shareholders had fully considered the matter, and made any proposition, he would give it his best consideration. They could refer with pride to what Tehidy had done for mines under circumstances such as those in which they were placed, and they knew that Mr. Gustavus Bassat would be no exception to the rule. If they drew up a plain matter of-fact statement they might be sure it would meet at Mr. Basset's hands with the liberal consideration which he was satisfied the exigencies of the case required.

Mr. WILLIAMS enquired how many shares had been relinquished?—The Charsman replied that 77 had been relinquished since the last meeting—88 in all.

Capt. T. Pryon asked whether there was any reison to suspect that there would be other relinquishments?—The Charsman kahada on intimation. He thought most of the relinquishments sent in were hardly based upon principle.

Mr. HUTCHINSON enquired hat was the position of the rilinquishment sent in were hardly based upon principle.

Mr. HUTCHINSON enquired what was the position of the riling with regard to the water?—Mr. Loam had taken some trouble to assertain. North Rocker water could be dammed out without much trouble; but North Crofty water would undoubtedly come to Wheal Seton, and that of both to West

give them another 500 gallons per minute, and would, in fact, double their present consults. Their present engine was working about two strokes a minute too fast,

give them another 500 gallons per minute, and would, in fact, double their present quantity. Their present engine was working about two strokes a minute too fast, but an sintargement of the plungers would enable them to reduce the speed, and to do all that was wanted, so far as West Seton was concerned, and the little water that would come from North Roskear. To deal with the water of Wheal Seton and North Crofty they would, however, require another engine, which would involve an additional cost of 1500. or 2004, a month. Wheal Seton engine would do it, but not with the present pitwork. The lifts were only \$\frac{9}{2}\$ in., and would need to be \$17\$ in. Capt. BATH added that their engine could deal with their own water, but not with that of Wheal Seton and North Crofty. If Wheal Seton worked in conjunction they could keep down all the water in the district. At present West Seton was losing about 2000. a month; but had tin remained at the same price as it was lowing about 2000. a month; but had tin remained at the same price as it was three points indicating improvement, but of course they could not tell what a day would turn out. He had not gone into the question of reserves, but thought that the cost might be reduced about 500. a month. If all the water came to the mine they could not say that the loss would be less than 3000. a month at the present prices. He thought, however, they might do very well if they had not not got other people's water upon them.

Mr. LOAM suggested that the better way would be to appoint a committee which

people's water upon them.
Mr. Loan suggested that the better way would be to appoint a committee which should consider the whole matter, and report to a subsequent meeting. There were many important and delicate questions involved, which would require the fullest and most careful consideration.

Mr. John Thomas stated that the resolution of the Wheal Seton adventurers to Mr. John Thomas stated that the resolution of the Wheal Seton adventurers to pull up the pitwork and sell the materials was at present in abeyance. The engine was still in operation, and would remain so, in order that the West Seton adventurers might have a fail opportunity of considering their position until April 13. It was necessary, therefore, that the West Seton adventurers should act promptly. If they decided to purchase, Wheal Seton would show them every possible consideration as ragarded the arrangement of times of payment and the like.

Mr. LOMAS: You may take it as a fact and an authority.

Mr. HUTCHINSON: That is very satisfactory.

Capt. PARCOE suggested that in that case it would be well to have Wheal Seton inspected.

Capt. Pascor suggested that in that case it would be well to have wheat secon inspected.

The Chairman was of opinion that a great many parties would be ready to come forward and take the relinquished shares if they were re issued.

Mr. Loam moved, and Mr. Hetchison seconded, the appointment of a committee to investigate the whole facts, with power to call such practical aid to their assistance as was desirable—the committee to consist of Messrs. P. P. Smith, R. Hidderley, T. Pryor, M. Loam, Alfred Lanyon, and the purser, Mr. Matthews.

The motion having been carried, Captain Bath explained, in answer to a question, that even if the mines had not communicated, it would be impossible to keep back Wheal Seton water. If ever there was a time when those interested in the mining of the district, with the lords, should come forth and assist, that was the time; for if the water was in that district, it would not stop there.

On the motion of Mr. Hutchisson and Mr. W. J. Clyma, the meeting was adjourned to April 7 to receive the committee's report.

BRADDA (ISLE OF MAN) MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting was held at Douglas, on Tuesday,
Mr. W. F. Moore, H.K., in the chair.
The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the reports of

the directors and manager were submitted, together with the statement of accounts, showing a credit balance of 2007 tos. 2d. The total stock of ore at the mine is valued at 92 t.

pon the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. P. Killey. the reception and adoption of the reports and accounts were unani mously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said that all mining men had told them that they The Childhan agreat mine in Bradda if they persevered. No fault could be found with them on that head, but success had not yet attended their efforts. It appeared to him that there were two points that they should take into consideration. The first was whether this would not be a favourable time to sell the mine. He had himself a decided objection to making calls on the shareholders without having their opinion on this point. A call produced 2025/L, and they had one yet to make. They had one to the value of 900/L, and they had one yet to make. They had ore to the value of 900/L, and they had one yet to make. They had ore to the value of 900/L, and they had one yet to make. They had ore to the value of 900/L, and the arrears of calls amounted to about 1000/L. Against this they must put about 400/L, the amount of their debts. This was, no doubt, a favourable opportunity to dispose of the mine to advantage, and of course, if they should adopt that course, all or any of the present shareholders could go into the undertaking again. He firmly believed there was a mine there, but he did not think they were at a sufficient depth.

Mr. SPITTALL said that all the directors were very largely interested in the undertaking, but they were most anxious to act in accordance with the wishes of the great body of the shareholders. The mine was looking better, and he was perfectly satisfied either to continue the present working or to dispose of the mine and let the company go into liquidation. He knew that it was the opinion of several of the English shareholders also that the latter course should be adopted, but they had not the same means of knowing the condition of the mine that they themselves had. He agreed with the Chairman in his opinion that they had a great mine at Bradda, but the question was whether they had money to develope it.

Mr. Royer thought that the mine would be likely to bring a better price if sold as a going concern. —Mr. SPITTALL said that if they parted with it to anyone it must be as a going concern, for had a great mine in Bradda if they persevered. No fault could be found with them on that head, but success had not yet attended

that discovery, have to raise money by issuing preference starces, or in some other way.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Killey, seconded by Dr. Montford, it was resolved "That as the capital of the company is drawing to a close, and the mine presents a very favourable appearance, it is desirable to dispose of it as a going concern, and be it resolved that the wishes of the shareholders in England be ascertained in reference thereto."

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, se eretary, and manager.

GROGWINION LEAD MINING COMPANY.—At the special meeting last Monday the resolution passed on March 12 for increasing the capital, in order that the unworked portion of the mine may be developed, was unanimously confirmed, and some very encouraging veloped, was unanimously confirmed, and some very encouraging information was afforded as to the present and future prospects of the company. The chairman stated that since the previous meeting another pareel of 40 tons of lead had been sampled, and that this had been easily obtained within the time named, so that there was not any likelihood that there could be any falling off in the returns, but, on the contrary, there would be a steady increase. This is fully borne out by the manager's report since received, wherein he states that the main shaft and two winzes will be down 12 fms. below the shallow adit level by the end of this month, when he will commence driving a new level. And he adds—"We shall then be in a better position for raising ore than we have ever yeatisfactory, as the present returns of only 40 tons per month leave a very goal profit, and any increase over this yield must cause a still larger amount of profit for division. The new shares have been very rapidly taken up: in fact, many of them were applied for and paid upon by shareholders before the resolution creating them had been confirmed, and we understand that in almost every instance the applications have been in excess of the pra-prids allotments. The oldshares at present prices appear to be a desirable purchase, carrying with them as they do a proportion of the new shares at par. The manager's report will be found in another column.

DRAKE WALLS .- At the meeting at Glasgow, on March 16 (Mr. G DRAKE WALLS.—At the incerting at Grazes, which are realit balance of 2002, 168, 51. Capt. William Skewis reported that the mine was now nearly drained, and in working condition. He has undiminished confidence in it, and, notwithstanding the very serious fall of 300, on the price of tin, he expects to be able to work it at a profit. Capt. E. Dunstan reported that the taker of the stime he ups in the eastern part of the sett had already creeted nearly 100 frames, built classifying pits, &c., and was about creeting a patent pulverising machine to treat 're rough sands. He would in the course of a fortnight have upwards of 3 tons of for sale, and would in future make regular sales.

I for safe, and would in finite make regular sales.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHENIX.—At the meeting at Glasgow, on fonday (Mr. G. Stewart Anderson in the chair), the accounts to the end of Domber showed a credit balance of 2929/. 108. 5d. The directors expressed regret at tin had not been found at shallow depths. Capt. Skewis has still hopes that sking the shaft and driving the deep adit will discover a good mine.

that tin had not been found at shallow depths. Capt. Skewis has still hopes that aking the shaft and driving the deep adit will discover a good mine.

SOUTH ROSKEAR.—At the meeting at Glasgow, on March 16 (Mr. Stewart Anderson in the chair), the accounts to Jan. 24 showed a debit balance 2930, 68, 8d. A call of 10s, per share was made, and the committee were re-elected.

**dain William Skewis reported that having seen it remarked that in case North Kear was stopped the water would flow into South Roskear, he thinks it proper state that such will not be the case, there being no communication between the 12 min and the other. South Roskear was unworked for 30 years, and if there is all been any outlet the water would not have remained in it. It is plain, then, that if there be no outgoing of water, there can be no incoming. He is satisfied 'at the stopping of any mine in that district will not affect South Roskear a stroke o, water per minute. As to the future, they will keep the 40 heads of stamps in fu. work, and the quantity of tin ore sold will increase with the quality, which is found to improve in depth: but they would like three or four mouths work to enab. them to give positive figures. Much will depend on the price of tin, which has greatly fallen of late, but which he expects will soon raily. However, labour is getting more abundant, and the price of coals and materials is falling, and these will go somewhat to meet the deficiency. In opening the mine he has found the lodges large, and, so far as they have worked, up to his expectation; he believes, with a little patience, they will have a good mine, and realise their wishes. Capts. Brenton and Vincent report that they have got over the bulk of the construction work, and in future the greater part of their cost and labour will be applied to

opening the mine and breaking tinstuff for stamps, and they hope at a very early date to largely increase the returns; and with an improved price for tin, which they expect soon to see, and a reduced price for coals and other materials, to work the property to a successful issue.

property to a successful issue.

SOUTH KIT HILL (Tin).—A special meeting was held at the office of the company, on Monday, (Mr. W. Brown in the chair), and it was resolved:—
"That the company may from time to time borrow money to an extent not exceeding 60004, at interest, and grant all necessary promissory notes, mortgages, and debentures, &c., with security over the leases, plunt, machinery, and effects of the company." It was also resolved that the directors of the company should be authorised to increase the capital of the company by issuing 6000 new shares at 14. per share, and that the same be first offered to the shareholders of the company provata on such terms as the directors think fit. On account of the reduced price of in and the high price of labour, coal, and materials, the capital of the company has been exhausted before anticipated, and it is very unfortunate that it should be found necessary to increase the capital at the present time when the mining world is in such a depressed state. The shareholders, however, do not seem to be discouraged, as the quantities of tin sold have been steadily increasing from the commencement, and many of them are disposed to increase their capital by taking an additional number of shares.

CABGOLL.—At a special general meeting, held at the mine, on

additional number of shares.

CARGOLL.—At a special general meeting, held at the mine, on March 24, the prospects of the mine having been fully discussed, with a view to having recourse to steam machinery to enable them to develope the lode which has been discovered, it was considered that they are perfectly justified in erecting steam machinery. The propriety of purchasing a portable engine having been brought before the meeting, and the engineers having expressed an unfavourable opinion of such engines, it was resolved, "That our engineers, purser, and manager be requested to make the necessary enquiries for a suitable stationary engine and boiler, and, should they succeed to their satisfaction, they are hereby authorised to purchase them, and to proceed without delay to make the necessary erections." The engineers stated that the sum of about 750% would be sufficient to purchase the machinery and to complete the buildings, and they saw no reason why they might not be accomplished in three months from this time. Capt. R. Nancerrow says—"I am very pleased to see the mine presenting such prospects, and, if properly and energetically developed, I believe you will have a productive and profitable mine."

Lectures at the Boyal School of Mines.

ON MOTION AND CONSCIOUSNESS.

Prof. HUXLEY took for the subject of his second lecture "The Phenomena of Motion in Living Bodies." He said—In the last lecture we studied the phenomena attending a voluntary action, and found that they could be resolved into modes of motion and states found that they could be resolved into modes of motion and states of consciousness. You must not suppose that a voluntary action, different as it may seem from any other kind of action, is rarely separated from other modes of movement exhibited by living bodies by any sharp line of demarcation. On the contrary, there is a series of gradations in the kinds of vital activity which connect voluntary action by insensible transitions with actions which are purely physical and mechanical, and as this is an all important point, I shall dwell upon it at some length. Suppose, for example, that in the case we took before, instead of someone asking the man to move his arm, a person suddenly fires a gun behind him, close to his head. The result would be to cause him to move not only the muscles of one arm, but of both arms, and perhaps the muscles of his whole body would undergo a sudden contraction, and the man would, as we say, "jump." The vibrations of the air strike upon the drum of the ear, and give rise to muscular contraction, exactly like those we we say, "jump." The vibrations of the air strike upon the drum of the ear, and give rise to muscular contraction, exactly like those we found in the case of a voluntary action; there would be molecular changes in the nerve to the brain, the brain itself, and the nerve leading from the brain to the arm, molecular changes in the muscle, and as the result, the movement of the arm. If we examine the states of consciousness we shall find that some of the terms will be wanting. We shall find sensation; the sensation of a loud noise which would be followed immediately by the muscular contraction thought and volition would not occur here; they might, and pro would, occur after the action, but what concerns that the action goes on independently of them, and would go on just as well if they did not make their appearance.

In the next case we shall have movements which take place under ordinary circumstances altogether without consciousness, even without sensation. Nevertheless, under certain circumstances consciousness can, so to speak, intervene, and the will be brought to bear upon them to a certain extent. This is the case with the movements of respiration; under ordinary circumstances we know nothing at all about them; they go on regularly, independent of our consciousness; yet we can if we please bring the will to bear upon them to a certain extent, We can "hold our breath"—that is, by volition interfere with the regularity of the otherwise involuntary movements. But the control of the will is only temporary; there is a gradual increasing sensation of pain, that at length the impulse to breathe breaks through the will, and the involuntary rythmical movements resume their ordinary sway. That is a case in which consciousness may come into play for a time, but only for a time, and in which it does not ordinarily intervene at all.

But we will go a step further, as no man in a healthy condition knows nothing from his consciousness of having lungs, neither does he feel conscious of having a heart; yet the latter is an organ of the utmost importance—one, the operation of which could not be suspended for five seconds without the abolition of consciousness man by consciousness knows nothing of the heart, nor can be by the strongest effort of the will directly influence its movements; indistrongest effort of the will directly influence its movements; indirectly it can be done, but not directly. And yet there is no organ which is more affected by states of mind; hope, fear, shame, &c., disturb the action of this very sensitive organ. The same is true of the vascular system, or at least of some parts of it; take the phenomenon of blushing, which is entirely an involuntary action, due to the operation of certain muscles which regulate the flow of blood to the vessels; by no effort of the will can you produce blushing. In these cases, then, we see the part played by modes of consciousness becoming less and less, and the part played by modes of motion greater and greater; and from these cases we pass to other kinds of greater and greater; and from these cases we pass to other kinds of novement on which consciousness exercises no influence whatever movement on which consciousness exercises no innuence whatever, either direct or indirect. They cannot be affected by will, nor by any states of mind whatever; they go on steadily in their own way, just as if they were altogether outside of us. Take the cavities of the nose, and the lining membranes of the air vessels in the lungs, we find their surfaces composed of a number of microscopic particles, called cells, on the surface of each of which cells is a fine filament called cells, on the surface of each of which cells is a fine filament called a cilium. These cilia are so small as only to be brought into view in the best microscopes, and they are in the living state moving so rapidly that they cannot be seen until the motion becomes retarded, and then they come into view. This ciliary movement goes on day and night constantly as long as the body lives. If you strike off a piece of this membrane the cilia will go on working just as before, may be for hours or days. There is no question that the movements of these bodies have nothing whatever to do with volition or states of consciousness; we are absolutely devoid of the slightest control over them.

control over them. There is another kind which is even more easily seen—the move-ment of the colourless corpuscles of the blood. When moderately magnified blood is seen to be composed of a clear fluid and a vast number of minute red particles; the red corpuscles floating about in the fluid, these particles being only about the 3000th in, in diameter. Among these, however, here and there will be seen a few bodies slightly larger, and without colour; these are the colourless corpuscles. Seen on a glass slide under a microscope, they are found to be irregular masses, which are usually of irregular shape, and which by careful attention are found to be in a state of slow and gradual movement, thrusting out processes here and retracting them there. These processes are something like feet, and similar processes in the lower animals are called *pseudopedia*, and I shall speak of this motion as pseudopodial movements. If the glass slide be kept up to the temperature of the body the movements occur with far greater rapidity, and the corpuscles may even creep about over the slide. These pseudopodia are very common among the lower kinds of animals, pseudopodia are very common among the lower kinds of animals, some of which are nothing more than masses of the coloured substance of which the colourless corpuscle of the blood is composed; yet it takes into itself portions of food, and exhibits these phenomena of motion. Lastly, among some of the very lowest forms of animal life there is another curious mode of motion—a rotation of the inner substance of their bodies. This occurs in some of the infusoria, which are very common in ponds, infusoria of bog, &c.; they move about by means of the cilia by which they are covered, and the soft substance of the body which fills the outer case, and

which is quite similar to that of the colourless corpuscle, is subject which is quite similar to that of the colourless corpuscle, is subject to a rotatory movement, by which it passes up one side of the interfor and down the other. Here, then, we have movements independent of consciousness, they are found in bodies without structure, without organs, and, with the exception of the rotatory movements, they are found in all animals, from the highest to the lowest. These active powers of movement are possessed by a certain gelatinous matter, which is the ultimate constituent of all animal bodies—it is called protoplasm. It is a substance containing a great deal of water, and having for its chief constituent a nitrogenous substance—protein, which you find in white of egg, &c. It is one of most remarkable. and naving for its enter constituent a introgenous substance—protein which you find in white of egg, &c. It is one of most remarkable discoveries of late years that this protoplasm has been found not only in all forms of animal life, but in all forms of life what soever. The in all forms of animal me, but in account in plants from that it is in arrangement of this matter is different in plants from that it is in a nultitude of with arrangement of this matter is different in plants from that it is in animals, for in plants it is separated into a multitude of minute particles, each enclosed within a coat of woody matter, the result being what is called a cell; whereas in animals the cells are devoid of this external coat. And this difference lies at the very bottom of the differences between plants and animals; in the plant the cells are shut up, so to speak, and are thus incapable of making the movements they possess visible on a large scale. We must, therefore, in the case of plants look for the motion on a small scale in the parts of the bodies of plants, and this is exactly what we find; the motion, which is least common in animals, is developed on the grandest scale in plants—the motion of rotation. It is best seen in a couple of common water weeds—chara and nitella—the cells of which are lined with masses of protoplasm, which under the microscope is seen to with masses of protoplasm, which under the microscope is seen to be in incessant motion, going up one side of the cell and down the other. The ciliary motion is very common among the lower plants, some of which swim about all their lives by means of cilia—the some of which swim about all their lives by means of cilia—the volvox is of this kind. Again, there is a common object which you will meet within almost any stagnant gutter water—the protococcus, of a red or green colour, which usually multiplies by division, but occasionally some of the cells become detached, develope to cilia, and swim about quite independently, and for a long time was taken for an animal. These two kinds of motion are common among plants, but resudered is motion is rare, but in the case of some of the fureign control of the second or control of the second or control of the fureign. an animal. These two kinds of indicate the control among piants, but pseudopodial motion is rare, but in the case of some of the fungi, the protoplasm of the cell occasionally comes out and walks about by means of pseudopodia. These modes of motion, which are wholly by means of pseudopodia. These modes of motion, which are wholly independent of volition, and which are in o way represented in our consciousness when they occur in us, are just those kinds which are common to plants and animals. In plants we do not meet with the structure we call muscle; is it then something represented in plants, or the lowest form of animal life? Or is it connected in some way with this protoplasm? The study of the properties of this protoplasm has only been companied very recently, and we are far free. with this protoplasm? The study of the properties of this protoplasm has only been commenced very recently, and we are far from having a perfect knowledge of its properties, but some points we know very clearly, and they have a very great bearing on the question we have just asked. In the first place it is a general rule for all the kinds of this protoplasmic matter that they are affected in a similar manner by certain modifications of external conditions. Take for example the ciliary, the pseudopodial, and the rotatory movements. They are all rendered slower by the action of cold all tool tool tool. Example the chary, the pseudopound, and the rotatory movements. They are all rendered slower by the action of cold, all tend to stop as you approach the freezing point, and so far as we know at present they entirely step at that point. It is also a very general rule that these movements are all arrested by such substances as ether and chloroform, but as in the case of cold, if the effect is not continued too long, they are resumed when the abnormal conditions are removed. Again, these movements are favoured and accelerated by a moderate increase of temperature, but this is within certain limits, and according to the kind of protoplasm at some point between 104° Fahr. and 140° Fahr., the movements are completely arrested; the organism passed into a condition in which the power of movement is arrested, and if the heat be continued, and especially if it be increased, then the arrest is final, the thing is dead.

A very remarkable circumstance about these substances is their reaction with electricity. A current of electricity passed through an active colourless blood corpuscle caused it almost immediately an active colouriess blood corpuscie caused it almost immediately to retract all its processes and to become round in form; every particle of the protoplasm tends to get as near as possible to the centre. If it had a long form before it now becomes broad, and this is just what we saw the fibres did. If the shock be not too intense, when th thad a long form before it now becomes broad, and this is just what we saw the fibres did. If the shock be not too intense, when the cause is removed the effect passes off, and the substance recovers its former activity. Lastly, there is another very important property of the different forms of protoplasm, that they react in exactly the same manner under the influence of the nervous stimulation. There are few cases in which we can follow this out, but there is one very remarkable one, which at first sight would appear to have nothing at all to do with the matter. I dare say you all know what sort of colour a frog is, a yellowish black-spotted colour. If you notice you will find that frogs vary in colour, sometimes they are light, sometimes they are dark; the fact being that when they are in the light they assume a light colour, when in the shade a dark colour. A very low magnifying power will convince you that the colour of the frog depends upon some very curious little patches of yellowish and blackish colour, which you find scattered all over its body. In the light you will see that all these patches are rounded, and form little dots of intense colour, of small size compared with the interspaces. And as the interspaces reflect far more light than the patches, the body appears light on account of their predominance. In the dark the patches extend into a kind of inpredominance. In the dark the patches extend into a kind of in-terlacing network, each spot sending out prolongations, and now the coloured patches are more noticeable than the interspaces, and the body of the animal appears dark owing to the larger amount of light absorbed. Nothing can be more simple than this mechanism, but upon what do these different conditions of the pigment spots depend? upon the direct action of light upon the skin, or is it affected through the medium of the eyes of the animal? This question has been solved in a very ingenious way by a friend of mine, who made a sort of hood for the frog's head. When the frog's head was covered with the hood its colour remained invariable, whether in the light or shade whose site upheoded in prighbory as usual. was covered with the hood its colour remained invariable, whether in the light or shade, whereas its unhooded neighbour, as usual, approximated its colour to that of the surrounding objects. When the first frog was unhooded and the cover placed on the second, the colour of the latter remained invariable, light or dark, according to the condition it was in when the hood was put on and the former varied. It has been proved by direct experiment that irritation of the nerves of the skin has the effect of causing these corpuscles to contract, just in the same manner as the colourless blood corpuscles, when a current of electricity is sent through them, are made to shrink up into a ball. made to shrink up into a ball.

Now we are in a position to ask ourselves what these muscles are which are the agents of voluntary action, and of many kinds of involuntary motion. There are two kinds of these muscles—one known voluntary motion. There are two kinds of these muscles—one known as unstriped muscle, found in the intestines, &c.; the other as striped muscle, which alone are the agents of voluntary motions. The unstriped muscles have a very simple arrangement, consisting of long spirally characteristics. spindle-shaped cells, arranged longitudinally side by side; in fact, these cells are in structure comparable to the colourless blood corpuscles, magnified and drawn out. When the nerve, going to such muscle, is irritated, the fibres of the muscle shorten and thicken-the muscle, is irritated, the fibres of the muscle shorten and thicken—the cells, that is, tend to become rounded in form. And as the muscle is only a peculiar mass of protoplasm, we are justified in assuming that the movements of the body, effected by unstriped muscular fibres, are due to the contraction of the protoplasm. With regard to the striped muscles, there has been for many years great discussion as to their real nature, and the controversy is not yet ended. But the general conclusion to which most anatomists are tending is that what they have called striped muscular fibre is congrated in degree only. they have called striped muscular fibre is separated in degree only, and not in kind, from the unstriped fibre; it is essentially a mass of protoplasmic matter, in which the particles are regularly arranged. So that it comes into the control of t So that it comes into the same category as the unstriped muscle, and, therefore, we may say that all the movements of the parts of the living body are essentially changes in the form of those protoplasmic elements of which the body itself is built up.

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LIGHT AND HEAT WITHOUT COAL-KALOSIC GAS.

But a short time since the idea of obtaining an unlimited supply of gas of high illuminating power at the price of 6d. per 1000 cubic feet would have been regarded as Utopian, yet now this has actually heen accomplished upon a comparatively large scale, more than 500,000 cubic feet of the gas having already been made at that price, and still larger quantities of inflammable gas evolving an enormous heat, indeed, in every respect as effective for heating purposes,

and still larger quantities of inflammable gas evolving an enormous heat, indeed, in every respect as effective for heating purposes, whether it be in its application to the ordinary processes of cooking or to the generation of steam, has been produced with equal facility at one-third of that price, or at 22t. per 1000 cubic feet. Nor is this all, for the illuminating gas produced by this process (unlike the various cheap gases which have from time to time been before the public, and which have, in most instances, been obtained by the admixture of hydro-carbon vapours with atmospheric air) give every evidence of being a permanent chemical compound, the great advantage of which is that it will carry to any distance with precisely the same facility as the coal gas now supplied from the public gasworks. These being the facts of the case, it is not surprising that the process, which has now passed the experimental stage, has already attracted a large amount of attention, the experiments having been carefully watched and verified by men of considerable reputation and experience in connection with gas manufacture, and amongst others by Messrs. Joseph Quick and Son, the well-known engineers, of Great George-street, whose professional report, although not yet published, is understood to be highly favourable.

The Kalosic gas (so called from the beautiful nature of the flame which it produces) is essentially a compound of carbonic oxide gas and hydro-carbon vapours, or, with carburetted hydrogen, according as one on the other may be more conveniently obtainable, but the commercial value of the compound results from the process employed in effecting the combination, and which forms the subject of the patent which Mr. Isham Baggs has secured for carrying on the manufacture. It is the heating gas to which reference has already been made that forms the basis of the illuminating gas, and it has been demonstrated that upwards of 220,000 cubic feet of this gas can be produced from a single ton of coke, and that the aggregate c which it only constitutes about one-fifth part by weight, there are four times its weight of nitrogen to be added to the mixture of effluent gas. Therefore 11,9441bs. plus 52291bs., or a total of 17,170 lbs.

bonic oxide; but as the oxygen is obtained from atmospheric air, of which it only constitutes about one-fifth part by weight, there are four times its weight of nitrogen to be added to the mixture of eitheut gas. Therefore II, 944 lbs. plus 5229 lbs., or a total of I7,170 lbs. of mixed and inlammable gas, at a heat of 2000° Fahr, are the result of the combustion.

From this it would appear that the new invention is likely to prove no less valuable for the production of heating gas than for securing us illuminating gas at a low price, for it is very fairly urged that this immense bulk and weight for feel-hot gas may be used for the generation of steam or other useful heating purpose, and thus cooled down, it may be burnt again, and converted into carbonic acid. Here, then, we have 5226 lbs. of carbonic oxide to burn, and this again requires 2980 lbs. of oxygen to combine with it. A cubic foot of oxygen weight 557 grs. and there are 12 cabic feet of oxygen were used to 11b. of coke, but in ordinary practice, "from a variety of disturbing causes, a supply of about 3300 ft. of air per 11b. of coal is found beneficial." As the second operation here referred to is a co-unbustion in the open air, and not in a furnace, the inventor adopts this measure of supply allowed in practice; and, as 16 cubic feet of oxygen, or its equivalent of 80 cubic level of atmospheric air, have been already employed in the first operation, there remains a balance of 150 cubic feet for the second—that is to say, 150 times 2240 lbs., or 330,000 conceast, equal to 25,840 lbs. of air, which, added to the weight of the second—that is to say, 150 times 2240 lbs., or 330,000 conceast, capital to 25,840 lbs. of air, which, added to the weight of the second—that is to say, 150 times 2240 lbs., or are bonic acid and introgen. As on such as a second—that is to say, 150 times 2240 lbs., or are bonic acid and introgen. As on such as a second acid and all the second acid and all the second acid and acid and acid and acid and acid acid acid acid acid aci

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ditto	. 34		33 3	25	- 3	6	ditto 70 534 3	11
diffo	. 65		33 3	25	4	0	ditto 11 11 7	12
diffo	. 33		2975	22	8	0	Bampfylde 50 10 6	13
ditto	. 69		35 3	26	15	0	Copcordia 27 47 36	9
ditto	. 59		35 3	27	1	6	ditto 7 2114 15	13
GH10	. 58		35	26	16	0	Ballyeum 32 71/ 4	0
ditto	. 49		2956	22	3	0	Coosheen 12 10 6	10

ditto 59		35 3	27	1	6	ditto 7	2116	15	13	0
ditto 58		35	26	16	0	Ballyeum 32	71/	4	0	0
ditto 49		2956	22	3	0					
ditto 8		3516	26	17	0	Copper Ore., 4				
ditto 17		2937	22	6	0	Portuguese 3				
ditto 13		3716	28	0	0	Stanley cop., 20				
ditto 21		3614	27	12	6	Copper Ore 1				
ditto 27		3614	27	.5	0	ditto 2	1414	9	11	0
Berehaven 80		634	4	3	6	41100	4. /3	0	**	
		3	01	AL	P	RODUCE.				
Cape Ore	672	£16.5	137	14		Coosheen	12 £	78	0	0
Berehaven	255	1.0	143	7		Copper Ore			10	
Copper Ore	151		30	17	8	Portuguese Ore	3		0	
Bampfylde	50	#5	139	10	0		20		0	
Concordia	34	1.0	93	14	0	Copper Ore	3		15	
Ballyeummisk	32		28		0	copper ore	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10	10	u
					01	_				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES					
Names.	Tons.		Amo	uni	t.
Copper Miners' Company	. 154		£ 808	0	-
A. Gremen and Sons	. 12116		2.844	12	- (
Nevill, Druce, and Co	. 71		1.831		-
Vivian and Sons	. 3981/4		4,064		
Williams, Foster, and Co	115		1,869		
British and Foreign Copper Company	6632		1.439		
Mason and Elkington	116	*******	2,502		
Charles Lambert	130		2,505		
Ravenhead Copper Company	201/		789		
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co	. 34		1,093		
Total	1236	*******	£19,747	8	-

Copper ores for sale on April 14:—Cape Ore 62, 62, 61, 61, 64, 64, 63, 45, 46—Knockmahon 140, 130, 63, 101—Copper Ore 94, 94—Stanley Copper Mine 80—Copper Regulus 14, 21—Concordia Regulus 10.—Total, 1274 tons.

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

21 cwts. Produce. Price. Per unit. Standard.

Whole sale... 1236 21½..... £15 19 6 145. 7d.... £ 94 2 0

COPPER ORES.
Sampled March 18, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 2

Mines		Tons.		Pric	œ.	Mines.	Tons.		Pric
West Tolg				14		Fouth Crofty	51	£3	0
ditto	**********	. 69	8				49	. 2	10
ditto				11		ditto			6
ditto	**********			10	0	West Seton	48	. 4	3
ditto	***********	. 61	. 5	7	6	ditto	44	. 6	3
ditto	***********	. 52	. 5		6	ditto	37	3	1
ditto	***********	. 46		1	6		21		1
ditto	************	. 45	. 3	5	0	East Pool			9
Crenver ar	nd Abraham	54	. 8	18	6		53		
ditto	**********	. 53	. 3	18	0	Carn Camborne	45	. 2	
ditto		. 52	. 6	19	0		40		
ditto	************	. 51	. 3	10			25		i
ditto	************			17	0	St. Aubyn United .			12
ditto	*************			5	0		28		10
ditto	1212811111111			0	6	East Seton			7
outh Carr					6	Wheal Basset			0
ditto	**************			1	6	ditto			
ditto					6	South Dolcoath			18
ditto	**************				6	ditto			15
ditto	**************				0	New Rosewarne			0
		61		5	0	ditto			13
ditto	*************			1	0	South Roskear	11		10
ditto	**************			å	0	New Dolcoath	10	. 3	16
ditto	**************			ĭ	0	North Crofty	419	. 5	7
ditto	************			18	6	South Tolcarne			13
ditto	***************************************	99	. 0	6	6	Wheal Camborne			0
	ty			1	8	wheat Camborne	3	. 9	U
outin Citi	· <i>y</i>				0	RODUCE.			
Vest Tolgu	15 478	£:	2724	5	0	East Seton	60 4	202	10
renver &	Abrah, 328		1926		0	Wheal Basset		490	
	Brea., 281		1110	0	0	South Dolcoath		176	
	271		282	19	6	New Rosewarne		133	
	ty 169		477	13	0	South Roskear			10
	150		670	0	0	New Dolcoath		38	0
ast Pool	121		291	3	0	North Crofty	7		12
	orne 120		234		6	South Tolcarne	5	18	5
	United. 65		334		6			15	0

St. Aubyn United. 65 334 16 6 Wh	neal Camborne 3 15 0 0
Average standard £ 94 14 0 Average price per ton	erage produce
Quantity of ore	ntity of fine copper 171 tons 16 cwts £10,225 13 6
LAST SALE.—Average standard £ S Standard of corresponding sale last more	98 18 0 Average produce 6% ath, £ 99 10 0—Produce, 6.
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE OR Names.	RES WERE PURCHASED. Tons. Amount.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES				
Names.	Tons.			t.
Vivian and Sons	. 623	. £2577	5	0
Nevill, Druce, and Co	. 28334	. 1058	5	3
Williams, Foster, and Co	. 584	. 3157	7	0
Mason and Elkington	. 340	. 1245	7	6
Charles Lambert				
Newton, Keates, and Co				
Total	2198	810,335	13	•

NO SALE on the 9th or 16th of April.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERYSTWITH.—J. Trevethan, April 1: The following bargains are for this month: The 86 cast, by six men, at 126, per fathom; lode remarkably hard and wet; a change will soon occur here, and I believe we will get into ore ground. We have gone through the cross-measure in the western end; the lode is again settled, and producing good stones of lead ore; a further improvement may naturally be calculated on; present price 96, per fathom, by six men. The tribute pitch under the 36 (80 fms, in advance of western end) never looked so well as to-day—the men have till the last of this month in their take—their price is 76, per ton, delivered to surface. We have 40 tons in store at Aberystwith; this, by about the 11th, will be made 50 tons; on that day we propose sampling this quantity. On the whole, the mines are certainly improving.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—James Clint, March 31: I have no change to report at South Mine lode. Yesterday we finished putting in pumps, &c., in the shaft, and before sinking from lodgment it will be desirable to commence driving at the present depth (a little over 12 fms.) cast and west on the lode. The horse-whim will be receted, and ready for work (drawing and pumping) in about a week, when rapid progress in opening up the lode and further sinking of the shaft may be looked for. In driving from deep adit to connect with shaft the character of the ground has changed, and has become much the same as it is in the shaft. The lode continues strong and regular, and is now letting out water. The drivage at trial place in adit is going on with two men on a strong lode, but in very tight ground, showing a mixture of ore all over the forebreast; behind this four men are stoping ground that will now more than pay, with the prespect of finding something more valuable in the backs above. The winze in the 40 cast was holed through to the 10 below adit the week before last; there is a by look here, but it is at present poor for lead.

instance of the two mes on a strong loid, not in very light ground, showing a mixture of ore all over the forebreast, behind this four men are stoping ground that will now more than pay, with the prespect of finding something more valuable in the backs above. The winze in the 49 cest was holed through to the 10 below adit the week before last; there is a big lote here, but it is at present poor flower and the presents at kindly appearance, and is yiekling stones of lead. In the 40 cent west the part of the locle carried (a) out 2ft, who is yiekling from 5 to 5 tons of lead per fathom. The winze shaking of Mawr's shaft is progressing favourably; the lode persents a kindly appearance, and is yiekling stones of clear. In the 40 cent west the part of the locle carried (a) out 2ft, who is yiekling from 5 to 5 tons of lead per fathom. The winze shaking below the 20, on the south part of the lobe will yiekl fore of lead the lock carried from the best progression of the stone of the part of the water from the winze west. No particular change in the various stopes through out the mine since our last. We sampled, on the 25rd inst, one parced of lead, computed 20 tons, and one parced of bende, computed 50 tons, of sele on the mine since our last. We sampled, on the 25rd inst, one parced of lead, computed 20 tons, and one parced of bende, computed 50 tons, of sele on the 12 tons of ore per fathom. In the 102, driving west, the lode continues to yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 102, driving west, the lode continues to yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. The one is desbraging water freely. The four stopes in back in each of the month, where there is every probability of meeting with good results. The ground in the 40, driving east, continues easy for dispatch; we are making good progress in driving. We make a summarially in proved; it is now 6 ft. wide, and producing fully 20 tons of good iron ore per fathom. The stopes on the old lode will in the aggregate turn out 2s tons ore per in.—Showing it is now 6 ft. wide, and pro

thing in readiness to commence smaling the wince the control of the report on. There are employed this week—on tutwork, 179 men and boys; on tribute, 65; at itsurface, 56; total, 300.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Thomas, J. Vivian, J. Hammill, April 1; Setting Report; On Saturday last the following bargains were taken:—Start's Engine-Shaft; To drive the 228 fm, level, west of shaft, by eight men, the menth, at 182 per fathom; the lode is 2ft, wide, having a better appearance than for some time past.

To drive the 215 fm, level west, by eight men, the menth, at 142, per fathom; the lode is 1ft, wide, yielding I ten of copper ore prefathom. To drive the 200 fm, level, east of shaft, by four men, the month, at 142, per fathom; the lode is 1ft, wide, yielding to be constituted in the lode is 1ft, wide, yielding copper ore to dress.—Crouver Shaft; The 160 fm, level to drive east of shaft, by four men, the month, at 72 per fathom; the lode is 1ft ft, wide, yielding a little tim. The 150 fm, level to drive east of shaft, by ske men, the month, at 72 per fathom; the lode is 1ft ft wide, yielding a little tim. The 150 fm, level to drive east of shaft, by four men, the month, at 62, per fathom; the lode is 2ft. wide, producing a little tim. The 150 fm, level to drive drive, by three men and three boys, the month, at 62, per fathom; the lode is 3ft. wide, producing 200 stones of copper ore and a little tim.—84. George's Shaft: To drive the 203 fm, level east, on the south lode, by sk men, the month, at 64, los, per fathom; the lode is 1ft, wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and looks kindly for farther improvement.—Woolf's Man Engine Shaft: To drive the 203 fm, level east, on the south lode, by sk men, the month, at 162 per fathom; the lode is 3ft, wide, yielding 2 tons of good copper ore per fm; we purpose driving here to drain the ore ground to the east of this shaft, which we expect to accomplish in 3 or 4 fms., after which we shall again resume the sinkling of the shaft.—Vivian's Shaft: To sink east, which we hope will be the case before the month ends.—Blewitt's Shaft: A winze to sink below the 29 fm. level, by six men, the month, at 9. per fathom; the lode is 3ft. wide, yielding good work for tin. The 220 fm. level to drive west of shaft, by six men, the month, at 6l. level to drive west of shaft, by six men, the month, at 6l. level to drive west, by six men, the month, at 6l. per fathom; the lode is 4ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore exadonally.—Richards's Shaft: The 200 fm. level to drive west, by six men, the month, at 8l. les, per fathom; the lode is 4ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore per fathom. In Tos ope the back of the 200 west, by six men, the month, at 3l. les, per fathom; the lode is 4ft. wide, producing 215 tone of copper ore per fathom. In drive the 180 west, by six men, the month, at 6l. per fathom; the lode is 1ft. wide, composed principally of mundic and peach. To drive the 70 fm. level, west of tarl's shaft, by two men and two boys, the month, at 6l. per fm.; lede here is disordered by a cross-course. We are progressing fairly with the stumps erec I ms. There are employed on tutwork this week 180 men and boys; on tribute, 00 ditto; at surface, 60 ditto; total, 300 men and boys; on tribute, 00 ditto; at surface, 60 ditto; total, 300 men and boys; of the south cross cut, the ground is a little casier for driving; the lode is divided by a horse, its present value is 1 ton of copper ore per rathom, with occasional lumps of lead; it has a very promising appearance. The north cross cut is passing through all of of veins of quartz and mundie; it may probably be the old lead lode, but poor and disarranged at this point. We shall feel better satisfied as to this in the course of another week.

CWW EULY** — W. Goldsworthy, March 28; Vesterday was our may alw, and

nother week.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, March 28: Yesterday was our pay-day, and be following are the setting of bargains for April:—The 10, driving west from the oscut, by two men, for the menth or till stopped, at 64, per fathom; this end all, prices refused; this end all present is worth from 20 to 22 cwts, of lead and ende ores per fathom, and there is every appearance of its becoming more valuele. In the same level, cast of shaft, by four put, at 67, sore fathom.

The ground in the 29, cast and west of shaft, is much easier for driving. I have put two men to drive west when we cut the lode cast of shaft, in the 20, at 64, per of the mine, it must acknowledge that I have not seen it looking so will before. I will send you assupplies of blende on Weinesday next. I ceitinate the parel thereof of the mine, it must acknowledge that I have not seen it looking so will before. It will send you can be a surpless of blende on Weinesday next. I ceitinate the parel thereof at our serves seening, instead as the site is the worked as if sine had never been taken down, On Tuesday Mr. Matthews, the engineer, shried the engine for permanent our great object now will be to force on the sinking, as as to get down to the look of the short at time as possible. The necessary mason and carpenter work will be 10 DRN Michigathen well in the force on the sinking, as a to get down to the look of the short at time as possible. The necessary mason and carpenter work will be 10 DRN Michigathen will be 10 DRN Michigathen

worth 15t, per fathom. Our last sampling of ore, weighted off yesterday, amounted to 92 tons 6 ewts. 3 qrs.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—Wm. Edwards, March 31: We find the quarry lode to be improving, and are hoping the lead will continue increasing in quantity, as the place is so easily worked.—Gorsedd Shaft: We are urging on the driving east from this pit, and the favourable indications noticed previously continue. I have great hopes of being able to announce a good discovery here very soon. The driving to Merllyn vein is in tolerably speedy ground, and occasionally spots of ore are met with. I do not think we shall be long before we reach this most important lode.

most important lode.
GREAT RETALLACK.-J. Harris, March 28: The leader part of the lode in the

GREAT RETALLACK.—J. Harris, March 28: The leader part of the lode in the 40, east of the cross cut, is producing some excellent stones of blende—a very kindly lode. The men clearing the 30, east of Stephen's shaft, are making fair progress; we are meeting with a little ground containing good patches of blende, and all the stuff we are elearing from this level containing good patches of blende, and all the stuff we are elearing from this level containing good patches of blende, and all the stuff we are clearing from this level containing good patches of blende, and all the GREAT WHE LL LOYELL.—J. Prisk, April 1: The ground in the 44 end east is rather easier for working, and the lode is looking more promising for tin; driving by six men, at 104, per fathom. The ground in the 44 end west is moderately easy for working, and the lode is producing saving work for tin—a very promising point, driving by two men, at 64, per fathom. The lode in the 43 end east is a little in proved, and is now opening up paying tin ground; driving by six men, at 44, per fathom. This end will shortly be under the winze sinking in the level above, when we intend rising, and at an early date effect a communication, which will enable us to increase our returns. The lode in the winze in the 24 east is 161n, wide, worth 40, per fathom for length of winze; sinking by six men, at 106, per fathom. On the whole, the mine is looking decidedly better.

GROGWINION.—J. Kitto, March 39: There has been no important change in any part of the mine since the date of my report, consequently I have nothing particularly new to mention. There has been no falling off in any part, but, on the contrary, things are gradually improving, and at present there is every prospect of their continuing to do so. The main shaft is now down 8 fms. below the shallow addit level, and by the end of April will be sufficiently deep for a new 12 fm. level, where I propose driving out on the course of the lode, and as by that tinue we shall have two winzes down to the same level,

or the 7th proxime.

GUNNISLAKE (Clitters).—Wm. Skewis, J. C. Seccombe, April 1: The shaftmen will require about eight or ten days more to complete their contract, when we shall

be in proper order for sinking the shaft. The lode in the 164 cast is about 18 in wide, worth 64, per fathom. In this level west the lode is worth 64, per fathom, 18 wide, worth 64, per fathom. The lode in No. 2, 204, per fathom of the 152, east of the lode in the stopes in back of this level is worth as follows: No. 1, 122; and fengine-shaft, is worth 154, per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of this level is worth as follows: No. 1, 164; and No. 2, 254, per fathom. The lode in the 162, east of is worth as follows: No. 1, 164; and No. 2, 254, per fathom. The lode in the 162 west is 2 ft. wide, and producing fine stones of yellow copper ore—good saving work; yeary promising for early improvement. No change in the 116 to notice. HINGSFON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, April 1: Baliey's Shaft: in the 140 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode continues worth 155, per fathom. In the south part of the lode, the lode continues worth 156, per fathom. In Cocking's winze, sinking below the 140 west, the lode is a good-const of ore, worth for length of sink (9 ft.) 507, per fathom. In the 120 west the lode, has improved, and is now worth at least 304, per fathom, with indications of a still further improvent. In the stope in the bottom of the 120, on the north part of the lode, the lode is worth 156, per fathom. In the 110 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, peach, quartz, and a little of both in and coppers. The lode in the stope in the back of the 110 is still worth 104, per fathom.

LADY CONSTANCE.—W. Wasley, April 1: All is progressing well. There in no change to report in any of the places throughout the mine. I have just come up from underground.

LADYWELL.—A. Waters, March 31: The main lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 16, is 5 to 6 ft. wide, of lime and stones of lead of the highest character. The caunter lode south, in the 16, is again yielding splendid ore, in a biase soft gossan. The 16 north is in a lode 3 ft. wide, worth quite 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. He as a c

the market.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, H. Bennetts, H. Vial, March 31: Good progress is being made with the sinking of Phillips's engine-shaft below the 85, and the lode has improved in value since last reported on. The stopes throughout the mine are producing their usual quantity and quality instuff. We have cut through the lode at the 20 fathom level at Broadgate, and find it to be about 3 ft, wide, and shall at once commence stoping the back of the level. There is no change requiring further comment.

mine are producing their usual quantity and quality tinstaff. We have cut through the lode at the 20 fathom level at Broadgate, and find it to be about 8 ft, wide, and shall at once comment.

NEW HENDEA.—R. King, April 1: The ground and lode in the deep adit end are just as last reported. We have also put in the air soldars, which are throwing plenty of air into the end; they are completely answering their purpose, so made so that we shall he able to drive the level any distance that may be required.

NEW PEMBROKE.—F. Puckey, C. Merrett, March 31: In the 110, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode is nearly 2 ft. wide, containing good spots of copper ore, and letting out water very freely. In the same level, driving east of the shaft, on the south or main lode, the lode is still small, and unproductive for mineral. From the back of the 110, east of the shaft, on the south or main lode, the lode is still small, and unproductive for mineral. From the back of the 110, east of the shaft, on the same lovel, what put up a rise of 5 fathoms; the lode in the rise is now nearly 2 ft. wide, and losting promising for the production of tin. In the 100 end. driving east of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 2% per fathom. In No. 2 stope the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 2%, per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 12%, per fathom. In No. 4 stope, on the north lode, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 2% per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 10%, per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10%, per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10%, per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10%, per fathom. In No. 4 stope, on the north lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10%, per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10%, per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10%, per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10%, per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and

depression. NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, March 28: The lode in the 104. west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 7. per fathom. The lode in the end driving cast of the stope, above the 104, is producing some good copperor, and worth 10. per fathom. The lode in the 58, west of Fool's shaft, looks promising, and is producing a little tin and copper ore. The lode in the rise above the 58 west yields a little copper ore, and saving work for tin. The lode in the 48 fm. level, west of Pool's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 6ℓ, per fathom. The rise above this level is without change.

NEW SOUTH MERLLYN.—R. Rowlands, March 31: We have an improvement in the north level, getting fine lumps of ore. No other change.

this level is without change.

NEW SOUTH MERLLYN.—R. Rowlands, March 31: We have an improvement in the north level, getting fine lumps of ore. No other change.

NEW WEST ROSEWARNE.—J. Curtis, April 1: All the tutwork operations in this mine are suspended, except the sinking of Leed's flat rod shaft, which is fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 10, and we cannot sink it any deeper by manual labor. We are laying down the flat rods as fast as possible, and shall be ready to work, with the pump-work all fixed at the shaft, by Saturday next.

NORTH HENDRE.—J. Lean, April 1: The stoping of the bottom of the north level is being proceeded with as fast as the nature of the ground permits, which is rather hard, and spare for progress. In the No. 2 cast level we have a large spary lode, spotted with lead throughout, worth of the latter 1½ ton per fathom. The ground in the No. 2 west level has been very disordered for some time past, and the lode yielding but little ore; last Saturday a change for the better took place, and we have now entered into a run of ore turning out at least 4 tons per fathom; we shall be able to say more about it after a few days working. The lode in the new level, driving north of Bromley shaft, does not yield so much lead at present, lat I consider the falling off to be only temporary. The next sale of ore takes placen the 9th inst.

the 9th inst.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, T. Jenkins, March 31: On Saturday last we set the deep addit cross-cut to drive north of new shaft, by six men, at 56, per fin. The ground has recently become a little more favourable for progress, with an appearance indicating further improvement shortly. Water is issuing freely from the end.

The ground has recently become a little more tavourable for progress, such pearance indicating further improvement shortly. Water is issuing freely from the end.

OLD TREBURGETT.—Wm. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, April 1: Setting Report: The shaftmen to cut ground for plunger at the 70 and above, and fix plunger lift at the 70 and drawing-lift below, and all other necessary work preparatory to sinking the shaft below the 80, per contract, 40%, if completed in four weeks and three days to have 5%, premium. The 80 to drive south of the engine-shaft, by sk men, to communicate to the winze sinking below the 70, at 9%, per fathom: worth for silver-lead 12%, per fathom. In the 70 south the contract is not out; worth about 10%, per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, oinvact not out, fix worth 12%, per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 8, per fathom; No. 2, 15%, per fathom; No. 3, 13%, per fathom—contracts not out. fix 60 to drive south of shaft, by six men, at 7%, per fathom, to communicate with the level coming from No. 3 winze, sunk under the 40; worth about 10%, per fathom. No. 2 and 3 contracts not out; two thr respectively 18%, and 13%, per fathom. No. 2 and 3 contracts not out; worth respectively 18%, and 13%, per fathom. No. 2 and 3 contracts not out; worth respectively 18%, and 13%, per fathom. No. 2 and 3 contracts not out; worth respectively 18%, and 13%, per fathom. No. 2 and 3 contracts not out; worth respectively 18%, and 13%, per fathom. No. 4 months, at 6%, per fathom; worth 12%, per fathom. No. 5, one-tract not out, worth 6%, per fathom. Stope in the bottom of level, by six men, two months, at 6% per fathom. To drive north from No. 3 winze, ou east part of lode, to communicate to the 60, at 6%, los, per fm: worth about 15%, per fathom. The tramming, filling, landing, and other undergound contract work much the same as last time. The engineer is engaged repairing our middle boiler.

PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, March 30: Setting Report: The intermediate of the 60 and 60 and

contract work much the same as tast time. The engineer is engaged to middle boils of the middle boils of the middle boils of the first PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, March 30: Setting Report: The intermediate stopes over the 90, by six men, the month, at 6/. 10s. per fathour; the local time of the middle of the

with thave thaving both e lode h week We fir sected it app stuff, of have m level, of

tersect tin wh from t is getti seet H

THE MINING JOURNAL

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to commence upon it as soon as possible.

SOUTH CLARNE.—J. Vivian and Son, J. Paull, April 1: We have drained the mine to the 20, under the deep adit (which must have been the 40 fathom level of the former workers), and we have reason to believe that this is the bottom of the mine, but there is some debris yet to clear away before we can speak positively as to this. We have managed to get into the 20, east of the engine-shaft, which is driven about 15 fathoms, and in the end the lode is 1½ ft, wide, composed of thistone of moderate quality, corresponding in character and quality with the surface. We have managed to get into the 20 west about 4 fathoms, owing to the lode having allen down from the roof of the level, but we shaft at the surface. We have only been able to get into the 20 west about 4 fathoms, owing to the lode having fallen down from the roof of the level, but we shall soon have this level, both east and west, clear of debris. As far as we have been able to observe, the lode has greatly improved with depth. We shall see the bottom of the shaft next week unless it should be sunk below the 20, which, we think, is not the case. We find a cross-cut driven north of the engine-shaft, in the 20, and a lode intersected at about 10 fathoms from the shaft, which has only been just cut through; it appears to be 4 ft. wide, and we have broken from it some very good-looking staff, containing yellow copper ore, and another mineral, the nature of which we have not yet ascertained. There is a very strong, fine-looking lode in the deep adit level, called Vivian's lode. The next lode north from this is Fraser's lode, which is dipping towards the shaft at the rate of about 3 ft. in a fathom; and in the 20 we have apparently only about 40 fathoms to drive from the lode already intersected for intersect Fraser's lode, which is one of the most promising lodes for the which we have opened into in the adit level. In driving the adit level south from the ilode we have not yet meet when the working mines is getting more ea

h 25t ne 150 h the

inge's, is yielding low-quality tinstone. The 130, east of King's, is worth 84, per fathom. The rise in the back of the 130, towards Hind's shaft, is being naged on by six men. The 120 end, east of King's shaft, is worth 55, per fathom. The 110 east is worth 100, per fathom. The 110 east is worth 55, per fathom. The 110 east is worth 100, per fathom. The 110 east is worth 55, per fathom. The 20 east is worth 55, per fathom. The gong condition, and we shall return a very good batch of in this week.

WHITEHAYEN IRON MINES.—April 1: Report for past fortnight: The midway drift has been driven 241, by four men, at 65, per fathom. The greater part of the past fortnight this drift has been in the local for ward of the past fortnight this drift has been in the low of the past fortnight this drift has been worked by two men any last report. The side vein worked by two men at 1 fm. 24. 7 in., at 25. 5s, per fathom. They have taken down the side level on day work. No. I drift has been driven by two men if fm. 44f., at 55, and 35, 10s, per fathom: I have cross-cut the lode, and find it to be of a very promising character, and is giving out a very large stream of water. The side vein drift has been driven by one man and one boy 2 fms. 5 ft., at 55, per fathom; lode not to rathe at present. The stope in back has been worked by two men, on day work, about 2 fms.; yield of ore in the lode about 30 tons per fathom. No. 2 drift has been driven by six men 6 fms. 24t. 8 in., at 71, and 35, per fathom; the ground is much harder, and the lode is not quite so large as when last reported on. No. 3 drift has been driven, by four men, 2 fms. 4 ft., at 111, per fathom; it ground is much harder, and the lode is not quite so large as when last reported on. No. 3 drift has been driven, by four men, 2 fms. 4 ft., at 111, per fathom; the ground is changing very much for the better, and I am no

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

No change has occurred in the tin market, although there is a decidedly better feeling apparent, the result of which has been that some of the leading stocks have advanced. It was rumoured early in the week that the smelters had made a further reduction in the

some of the leading stocks have advanced. It was rumoured early in the week that the smelters had made a further reduction in the standards, but happily this turned out to be unfounded, and up to the time we write the improved tone has been maintained. Dolecaths, however, have been exceptionally weak, and are now lower than they have been for a long time past. No fresh light has been thrown upon the prospects of the tin trade, and in the absence of any decisive information many have drawn unfavourable auguries from the low price at which Banea tin hrs just been sold—a price which is certainly below that expected.

An interesting list has lately been published, showing the average cost for the past few months of each ton of tin sold by eight of our leading mines. The list is headed by Great Vor, with 29% per ton. Next comes Providence at 76%; then Cook's Kitchen at 74%; Botallack, 71%; Carn Brea, 60%; South Condurrow, 65%; Dolecath, 57%; and last of all comes Tincroft, with the moderate cost of 44%. The average prices realised for tin have been as follows:—Great Vor, 67%; Providence, 69%; Cook's Kitchen, 62%; Botallack, 60%; Carn Brea, 60%; South Condurrow, 63%; Dolecath, 67%; Therroft, 65%. It will thus be seen that exactly on-half of these mines—Tincroft, Dolecath, Carn Brea, and South Condurrow—made profits, whilst Great Vor has lost as much as 26%, on every ton of tin raised, Providence Mine has a deficit per ton of 7%; Cook's Kitchen, 12%; and Botallack, 11%. Looking at these figures, it is not to be wondered at that the Great Vor adventurers resolved to suspend nearly all operations, their loss on tin production being absolutely ruinous. It is stated that the cost of raising a ton of tin at Dolecath is more than double that at Tincroft. One of the leading causes of this great difference is that at the former mine the expenses of pumping are very heavy, whilst at the latter they are very light. During the past quarter Dolecath raised and sold 277 tons at a proil to 27111; but Tincroft, on a sale of 165 tons

as much as 25s. per share, although they closed rather weaker. From Emma the private advices continue to be of a most cheouraging character. James H. Cropts.

From Mr. Alfred Edward Cooke, 76, Old Broad-street, London: —Having visited the Glaisdale Whinstone Quarry last week, my remarks on the mining market did not appear in the Journal; and, indeed, as business in mines at present in such a stagnant condition, it will be as well to confine myself exclusively to an account of this valuable property. The prospectus of a company, formed to more extensively work this quarry, was, no doubt, observed by many, and now it may be said that the company is provided with the necessary capital, and is fairly started. It must be remembered that there is no long time to wait before the sione can be returned, as the quarry has been working for about tour of five years, and operations have never been suspended. The vendors retain a considerable interest in it, as their only desire in offering shares to the public was to provide a small sum of money for a machine stone-breaker, and carrying out further improvements which they were unable to undertake. In a week or so, it is hoped, the breaker will be in course of erection, when (although stone is at the present time being 'got "and sold) a far larger quantity will be returned, as I need hardly mention that it is impossible to get sufficient stone broken by manual labour. As for the future prospects, it may be safely said that there is stone enough in the quarry which will take a lifetime to work. It is admitted that whinstone has no equal for macadamising roads, and it is most extensively used in Yorkshire. There is nothing, in my opinion, to prevent this small company being a great success. The stone is actually discovered, and easily returned, as the quarry is immediately connected with the North-Eastern Railway; the working expenses are small, the demand is great, the risk (if there he any) is limited to 20s. per share, profits may at once be expected, and there is no reason

Cornish Pumping Engines.—The number of pumping-engines reported for February is 18. They have consumed 1966 tons of coal, and lifted 147 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 50,400,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty.

 sumption of 11".

 the average duty:—

 Crenver and Wheal Abraham—Sturt's 90 in.
 Millions

 Ditto
 —Pelly's 80 in.
 —

 Ditto
 —Willyams's 70 in.
 —

Hill in better demand at 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. South Carn Brea, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d., quiet. South Condurrow shares, 2½ to 2½; now the strike is ended shares may possibly go a little better. South Crofty shares declined to 14, 18, South Francisco quiet. South Condurrow shares, 2½ to 2½; now the strike is ended shares may possibly go a little better. South Crofty shares declined to 14, 16; South Francis shares slightly easier at 10½ to 11; 8t. Ives Consols shares, 4 to 4½. Tincrofts have been moderately dealt in at 21 to 22, and are a good share. West Basset shares, after the meeting on Friday, when a good report was presented, have been in good demand at 6½ to 6½; West Chiverton, 3 to 3½; West Frances, 7 to 7½; West Seton, 7 to 9; West Tolgus, 21 to 22; Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnas), 6 to 7. Wheal Seton engines are still working to give West Seton adventurers a chance of keeping out the water. Wheal Uny, ½ to %.—West Briton.

Thirteen-Months Pay System.—More correspondence has come to us on this subject, and there is nothing to be learned or gained by a controversy. It appears undesirable to uphold a system contrary to commercial usage, being opposed to all mercantile practice, and therefore its continuance should not be urged, especially as it will, no doubt, fail to give that satisfaction to which investors are entitled. There has never been but one principle of pay recognised before the innovation made its appearance—by the day, week, month, quarter, half-year, or year; and to persist in a thirteenth pay in the year would, probably, open the door for more irregularities in the accounts. The working of an odd pay in the year is of an ambiguous character in its operation, and defeats that practical perspicuity which is so essential for establishing and promoting confidence in the making up of accounts at regular calendar monthly periods. Though, no doubt, Cornish mining is suffering from other causes besides this objectionable mode of pay, it is unquestionably injurious in many ways to the permanent well-being of mining interests, as everything should be promoted to strengthen, and not weaken, confidence, which this innovation seems likely to shake.

Beppending Marketter and the seem in our columns devoted to THIRTEEN-MONTHS PAY SYSTEM. -- More correspondence has come

BEDFORD UNITED .- As will be seen in our columns devoted to BEDFORD UNITED.—As will be seen in our columns devoted to the proceedings of general meetings, the accounts of this mine were brought up to Feb. 28, and to provide for another four months' costs and liabilities a call was made sufficient to wipe off the balance. Had this plan been adopted in many of the mines in Cornwall one may venture to say that they would now have better been able to stand against the existing depression, whereas they have not only low prices of tin and disturbances in the labour market to contend with but they have also in many instances a heavy belance. not only low prices of the and disturbances in the labour market to contend with, but they have also in many instances a heavy balance to defray, which it is doubtless probable they are not prepared to meet. The prospects of this little concern are very cheering, and although, perhaps, the shareholders are hardly justified in looking forward to the payment of 50,000% in dividends again (the mine has, and under the present management, returned over this amount to some of the lucky adventurers), they may yet calculate upon being well remunerated for their patience and perseverance.

THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CANDIDATES intending to present themselves at the approaching EXAMINATION must, on or before the 12th day of May, 1874, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned district, J. T. THOMAS, Esq., Winnall's Hill, near Coleford, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Boord,
J. T. THOMAS, Secretary.

Sale of Steel Turnings at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

WAR OFFICE, NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS,

March 27th, 1874.

March 27(h, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Secretary of State for War will be prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of such STEEL TURNINGS as may be for disposal during a period of One Year, commencing from 1st April, 1874, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where Forms of Tender and all information may be obtained, on application to the Controller. The Tenders are to be delivered at the War Office, 5, New-street, Spring Gardens, S.W., on or before Saturday, 11th April, 1874, addressed to the Director of Contracts, and marked on the outside, "Tender for the Purchase of Steel Turning, Woolwich."

Sale of Cast-Iron Shot at the Royal Gun Wharf, Portsmouth.

WAR OFFICE, 5, NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS, S.W.,

April 2nd, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Secretary of State for
War is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN TONS OF CAST-IRON SHOT,
At the Royal Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, where all information and Forms o
Tendering may be obtained on application to the Controller.
The Tenders are to be delivered a the War Office, 5, New street, Spring Gardens,
S.W., on or before Tuesday, 14th instant, addressed to the Director of Contracts,
and marked on the outside, "Tender for Shot."
THOMAS HOWELL, Director of Contracts.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE
IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
THE UNDERSIGNED has FOR SALE FOUR PROPERTIES, of ONE THOUSAND ACRES EACH, near SYDNEY, N.S.W., each containing from 20 to 60 feet of good coal in from Two to Five Seams. Price,

Full particulars, with references, on application to-

C. MITCHELL, Macleay-street, Sydney, N.S.W MINING CAPTAIN WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR NOVA SCOTIA. Likely to be a long engagement. Must be thoroughly competent. Cornishman preferred.

Address, styling terms and reference, to "C. G.," care of Robert Hunt, Esq., Reeper of Mining Records, Government School of Mines, Jermyn street, London.

WANTED, by a MINING ENGINEER, who has had the Management of a large Mine for several years, a SITUATION of the AME CLASS. Is thoroughly up in zinc, lead, copper, and sulphur mining, he erection of machinery, a perfect knowledge of steam-engines, &c.; also has had he charge of a zinc oxide manufactory for nearly six years. No objection to go broad. The highest references. charge of a zinc oxide manufactory tor nearly cond. The highest references.
Address, "S. W. F.," Post-Office, Nenagh, County Tipperary.

WANTED, a SITUATION to TAKE CHARGE of a SMALL MINE, by a PRACTICAL MINING CAPPAIN, who has had twenty-four years' experience in all branches of the profession, both under and overground. He is thoroughly conversant with dialling, mapping, and assaying ores. Good testimonials and references.

Address, "M. G.," care of Mr. B. Morris, London and County Advertising Offices, 43, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

ANTED, a SITUATION as MANAGER, at home or abroad, MINING or OTHERWISE. Eight years experience; last three year mines in Devon and Cornwall. Practical engineer, mechanical draughtsman ood correspondent. Address, "Manager," 24, Lawrence Pountney-lane, E.C.

ANTED, TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, THREE TRUCKS for a Road Steamer, to carry each 6 tons Iron Ore. dress, to The Bampfylde Copper Company, 2, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, an OFFER for TEN (£10) SHARES in the PHŒNIX SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, all calls (£9) fully paid; also for FORTY NEW DOLCOATH. Address, "Beta," Lapley, Stafford.

SITUATION WANTED.

A N EFFICIENT TIN ASSAYER, DRESSER, AND SMELTER seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT ABROAD. References unquestionable.

Apply, with particulars, "Assayer," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street.

TYLLWYD,—A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, wishing Tyllwyd Shares, is OPEN to OFFERS. State number and lowest price.

Address, "Box No. 1," Post-Office, Newton Stewart, N.B.

ROR SALE, BLAKE'S STONE BREAKER, 15 in. by 9 in...
Never been in use. May be seen at the WEST CUMBERLAND MINE,
CALDBECK, CUMBERLAND. Offers received during the continuance of this
advertisement by W. B. JEFFREY, Tan.y. Bwich Mine, Pwilheli, N.W.

OFFERED to a FINANCIAL ENGLISH HOUSE, accustomed to the FORMATION OF COMPANIES, SEVERAL COAL MINES, in Apply to Mr. Pasquier Sergz, 19, Cité, Geneva, Switzerland.

O N SALE,—MASSIVE CRUSHING MILL, with two pairs of 24 in. rolls, in east metal frames.

Also, 250 yards of 1½ in. diameter IRON WIRE WINDING ROPE.

Address, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: The Mines and Mining Districts of Utah (B. A. Froiseth); Mining in Utah—Slide or Faults (**Rhastrated**); Anglo-French Railway Communication (W. Austin, C.E.); Coal: Coal Mines Regulation Act; Silkstone Fall Colliery Company (Chas. Minshull); Mineral Wealth of Pembrokeshire: The Future of Mining (R. Tredinnick); Our Railway Interests (R. Tredinnick); Du Lead and Zine Mining in and near Wadebridge District (N. Ennor); Legitimate Mining: The Court Grange Silver-Lead Mines Company (Mr. B. Cobb); Remarks on the Original Correspondence in the Supplement to last week's **Mining Journal; Chontales Considiated Mining Company; Wheal Agar—Wheal Gereville; "Circular" Mining—Patent Horizontal Non Condensing Engine (**Riustrated**); Rock-Drilling Machinery; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy, Foreign Mines, &c.

The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

COPPER. & s. d. & s. d.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, APRIL 3, 1874.

IRON. per ton. & s. d. & s. d.

		per ton a a d. w	
	Best selectedp. ton 86 0 0-87 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London11 10 0	
	Tough cake and tile, 84 0 0-86 0 0	Do., to arrive	0
	Sheathing & sheets 93 0 0- 94 0 0	Nail rods11 10 0	
	Bolts 96 0 0- 98 0 0	,, Staffd. in London11 10 0-12 0) (
	Bottoms 97 0 0- 99 0 0	Bars , ditto12 0 0-13 0	
	Old 85 0 0	Hoops,, ditto13 0 0-15 0	
	Burra Burra 84 0 0- 85 0 0	Bars at works 11 0 0	
	Wireper lb. 0 1 034	Hoops,, ditto12 0 0-14 0	
	Tubes 0 1 0½-0 1 1	Sheets, single, & plates14 0 0	
ı	BRASS. per lb.		
١	Sheets 10d11d.	Refined metal, ditto 7 0 0-8 0	
	Wire 10¼d	Bars, common, ditto10 0 0-10 10	
	Tubes111/4 d111/2 d.	Do., mrch. Tyneor Tees 11 0 0-11 10	
i	Yellow metal sheathing 8d81/d.	Do., railway, in Wales. 9 0 0- 9 10	
Ì	Sheets 8d	Do., Swed. in London.18 0 0	
1		To arrive	
1	SPELTER. per ton.	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 4 0 0- 4 10	
ı	Foreign on the spot., 22 0 0-22 10 0	Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 4 10 0- 5 10	0
ì	n to arrive 22 0 0	Do., Nos.3,4, f.o.b., do	
ĺ	ZINC.	Railway chairs 5 0 0- 5 5	0
Į	In sheets	, spikes12 10 0-14 0	0
ì		Indian Charcoal Pigs,	
ı	QUICKSILVER (p. bot.) 19 15 0	in London, p. ton 10 0 0-12 0	0
ł	TIN.		
١	English blocks £ 90 0 0- 91 0 0	STEEL. per ton.	
ı	Do., bars (in brls.) 91 0 0- 92 0 0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	
	Do., refined 93 0 0- 94 0 0	Ditto (hammered)20 10 0-21 0	- 0
	Banca 91 0 0- 94 0 0	Ditto, in faggots21 10 0	
	Straits 87 0 0- 87 10 0	English, spring22 0 0-25 0	- 0
	TIN-PLATES.* per box.	LEAD. per ton.	
	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. † £1 17 0- 1 19 0	English Pig, com 21 0 0-21 10	
	IX Do., 1st quality 2 3 0-2 5 0	Ditto, L.B21 10 0	
ł	IC Do., 2d quality 1 15 0- 1 17 0	Ditto, W.B23 0 0	
١	IX Do., 2d quality 2 1 0-2 3 0	Ditto, sheet24 0 0	
Į	IC Coke 1 9 0-111 0	Ditto, red lead23 0 0	
ı	IX Ditto 1 15 0- 1 17 0	Ditto, white30 0 0-32 0	0
Į	Canada plates, p. ton., 19 0 0	Ditto, patent shot26 0 0-26 10	0
١	Ditto, at works 18 10 0	Spanish20 0 0-20 5	
ĺ			
į	* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton		
1	Terne-plates 2s, per box belov	v tin-plates of similar brand.	
١	_	_	
		1	

Terne-plates 2s, per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

Remarks.—The past week has been very uneventful in the metal trade. Good Friday was a "dies non," and nothing much will now be done until after the Easter holidays.

Copper.—The charters for the last half of February amount to 1760 tons. This announcement caused the market at the beginning of the week to open with rather a downward tendency. Small parcels of Chili bars changed hands at 76l. for cash, and 75l. 17s. 6d. one month's prompt. Wallaroo, 86l. 10s. cash; and Burra, 85l. The average price of ore at the Swansea Ticketing was 14s. 7½d. perunit for produce of 21½. Cape ore sold at 15s. 0½d. The market for Chili bars was flat, and a small amount of business was transacted at 75l. 15s., 75l. 10s., and 75l. cash. Wallaroo changed hands at 86l. The quotations for English are as follows:—Tough, 85l.; best selected, 86l. 10s.; strong sheets, 94l.; India sheets, 93l.; Yellow Metal, 8d. to 8½d. per lb. A still further decline was observable in the market on Wednesday; g.o.b. changed hands at 74l. 10s. cash, 74l. net, and at the close 74l. 15s. ordinary cash terms. Picked brands, 75l. 10s.; and g.o.b. 75l. 10s. one month, and 76l. three months. Wallaroo, 85l. cash. There is nothing in the present aspect of the market, or in its immediate future prospects to warrant the expectation that any important change for the better is likely to occur for some time to come. Supplies continue to come forward freely, but stocks are rather below than in excess of the average of the last eight or ten years, but while the demand suffices to prevent the accumulation of stocks, it is not sufficiently good to sustain the current quotions, which have had for some time past an almost continuous downward tendency.

tion of stocks, it is not sufficiently good to sustain the current quotions, which have had for some time past an almost continuous downward tendency.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig opened quiet at the beginning of the week, and transactions took place from 79s, 9d, to 79s, 6d., at which price the market closed. On Tuesday the market showed considerable depression, and prices dropped to 77s, 6d., but from this point there was a rally, and at the close an improvement took place to 79s. On Wednesday the previous day's improvement was maintained, and at one time prices advanced to 80s, cash, but the market closed a trifle easier. Thursday's market closed with 80s., sellers.

Week ending March 29, 1873.

Week ending March 29, 1873.

Tons 11, 167
10,601

Decrease Dec. 25, 1873 41,551

SPELIER.—There is no change to record in the position of Silesian.
The market is quiet. English hard has been sold at 15t.

LEAD.—The market is slightly easier, and quotations are a shade lower. Good soft English pig is quoted 21t. to 21t. 5s.; LB, 21t. 10s.;

lower. Good soft English pig is quoted 21t. to 21t. 5s.; LB, 21t. 10s.; and soft Spanish, 20t. 15s.

Tix.—The course of this market has tended downward throughout the week; very little business is doing, and quotations are to agreat extent nominal. On Monday transactions in Straits were reported at 90t., 89t., and 87t. 10s. cash. On Tuesday there was little or no business done, quotations remaining unchanged. On Wednesday a few transactions took place at 87t. and 87t. 10s. cash, and 85t. end of April, 87t. 10s. for June, and 87t. for arrival. On Thursday the market remained much the same, and a small business was done in Straits at 87t. Straits at 871.

TIN-PLATES are quiet at the moment. Some makers are fairly supplied with orders, but difficulties with the men are imminent, and buyers prefer holding back at the moment.

THE TIN TRADE.

		1874.		1873.			
Import in March	Slabs	1,490		23,744	********	9,134	
Total three months .		22,363		55,245		26,130	
Deliveries in March		16,694		9,400	********	6,200	
Total three months		34,977		22,701			
Stock second-hand		24,867	*******	11,751	*******	12,200	
Unsold stock							
Total stock		122,006		133,509	********	70,637	
Afloat	Peculs	4,450		23,626	*******	13,750	
Import in March	Slabs	1,000		2,900			
Total three months .		4,000		10,450	********	9,121	
Deliveries in March							
Total three months .							
Stock							
Afloat							
Quotation j Banea		5334 f		873/2 fl.	*******	93 ff.	
March 31 7 Billiton		51		88		91	

March 31 7 Billiton 51 88 91
These combined returns of Banca and Billiton for 1874 compared with those for 1873, exhibit—A decrease of the import for March of 755 tons; a decrease of the import for March of 755 tons; a decrease of the import for March of 755 tons; an increase of the deliveries for March of 167 tons; an increase of the deliveries for the three months of 57 tons; an increase of the stock

second-hand of 997 tons; a decrease of the unsold stock of 769 tons; of the total stock of 228 tons; a decline of the quotation of Banca of 566 Rotterdam, March 31. ion of Banca of 56/. 2s. per ton EBELING AND HAVELAAR.

COPPER—(Messrs. J. Pitcairn Campbell & Co., Liverpool, Murch 31) COPPER—(Messrs, J. Pitcairn Campbell & Co., Liverpool, March 31).

Business transacted during the fortnight comprises about 1700 trans | ars, at 75 | 15. to 75. | 175. 6d. per ton, 600 tons ore, at 15s., and 110 tons Corocoro Barilla at 16s. 6d per tonit. At Swansea 300 tons regulus sold at 15s. 6d., and by tender this 50 per unit. At Swansea 300 tons regulus sold at 15s. 6d., and by tender this 50 per unit. At Swansea produce 21% per cent., realised 14s. 7½d. per unit. His 40 per 1211 tons ore, average produce 21% per cent., realised 14s. 7½d. per unit. Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast S.A. produce—Garonne, from Valparais, with 13 tons bars; Bingdove, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars; 10 tons ingots, and 110 tons Barilla; Araucania, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons Barilla; Araucania, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons Barilla; Barucania, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons Barilla; Araucania, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons Barilla; Araucania, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons Barilla; Araucania, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons Barilla; Araucania, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons Barilla; Araucania, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons Barilla; Araucania, from Valparais, with 640 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons bars; Barilla, 120 tons bars, 110 tons ingots, and 110 tons bars; Barilla, 120 tons bars, 120 t

5724 16,268

Representing about 20,400 tons mic copper, against 21,500 tons March 31, 1872; 12,200 tons March 31, 1872; 22,000 tons March 31, 1874; 1872; 22,000 tons March 31, 1874; Messrs, James and Shakspeare.—Copper: By private contract 700 tons ore to arrive were sold at 15s, per unit, and at the Swansca Ticketing, or Tuesday last, good produce ore sold at analyserage of 18s, 73/d, per unit. Bars have been rather more active than in the preceding week, but the announcement of Saturday, 28th ult., that the charters for the last fortnight in February amounted to 1760 tons pure (of which no details are yet to hand) had an unfavourable fine on the market, which has resulted in a fall of fully 40s, per ton. For Australian the enquiry has been very limited, and values have declined in sympathy single the enquiry has been in tolerably fair demand, but, for the most part, at price which holders would not accept.—Try: English is in but small request, and is secure orders the smelters have been obliged to take lower price. Such as secure orders the smelters have been obliged to take lower price. Such as secriptions are again weaker, and "bear" sales of Straits for forward delivery were reported as low as 55s. per out, spot parcels, however, being somewhat sures at present, have remained comparatively steady. A moderate quantity of fig. Australian changed hands at 87s. 6d.; some hard quality at 83s. percwt., cashterns.

Australian changed hands at \$7s. 60.; some hard quality at \$3s. percent, eishterm.

As everything relating to the tin trade is of interest to the miner just now, we may remark that in the year 1872 (the returns for 1872 have not yet been made up) the Stannary returns showed that 12,300 tons of tin ore were sold by 162 mines in Cornwall and Devon, for 1,005,658. This ore produced 8241 tons of metallic tin, which resliesed 1,258,8124, or 193,1544. more than the mines got for their ores. The average price paid to the miner during the year was 87t.7s, the highest, in the month of April, was 100t. per ton, and there can be no doubt that this high price stimulated production, and that great number of tin mines were set to work. If we go back ten years, we find in 1863 the average price of tin during that year was 63t. 12s.; 1864, 60t. 17s. 6d.; 1865, 55t. 6s.; 1866, 48t. 10s. 91.; 1867, 50t. 18s.—these two latter years show the lowest point in regard to price, which declined to about the same level as we have it at present. In 1868 the price advanced, and averaged 55t, 4s.; 180, 69t. 16s.; 1870, 75t. 3s. 10d.; 1871, 78t. 12s. 6d.; 1872, 87t. 7s. During the years that tin was at the lowest (1866 and 1867), and when it was considered that tin mining was almost at an end in Cornwall, though, as we have shown, it afterwards became more presserous

ing the years that tin was at the lowest (1866 and 1867), and wiege it was considered that tin mining was almost at an end in Cornwall, though, as we have shown, it afterwards became more proseeous than ever, there were in 1865-145 mines at work, and they produced 13,785 tons of ore, for 667,999.; in 1867 only 117 mines, yielding 11,066 tons of ore, and 549,375. in money.

And here it may be remarked that in 1866-145 mines produced more ore by 1485 tons, and less money by 396,659. than 162 mines did in 1872. In 1863 only 109 mines were at work, and they produced 11,584 tons of ore. In 1869 there were 117; in 1870, 47; in 1871, 145; and in 1872, as I have said before, they got up to 162. Of these 162 mines at work in 1872 upwards of 30 have already been suspended through the low price of tin, and the returns from these 30 were 3251 tons in the year. Many others, which made large returns in that year are curtailing operations, and others are on the eve of stopping altogether; so that we may safely assume that the production of Cornwall and Devon has been diminished by, at least, 5000 tons a-year. This state of affairs has been broughtabout, as our readers are aware, by the discovery of tin in Australia, which, it has already brought down the price ruinously low. Let us see, then, how things stand in that country, and according to the letter of the Brisbane correspondent of the Mining Journal, published last week, and dated Jan. 21, they are not so very prosperous A "Besident" goes carefully into statistics—gives official does ments, which anybody can understand—and comes to the conclusion that the gross exports of tin from Australia for the year 1873 would not exceed 4000 tons of pure tin, or considerably less than the quantity required to make up for the deficiency in Cornwall.

And, in regard to the future, he says, "an extraordinary change has taken place," "tin and copper mining is becoming neglectel," and gold again in the ascendant; 200 tin miners have left for the newly-discovered gold fields, and several

abandoned by the lessees as too poor to work. And the result of tall this had, when the "Resident" wrote, began to show itself in a very considerable decline in the tin produce. The case, therefore, seems to be this—in 1872, with a production in Cornwall and Deven of 12,300 tons, this mine obtained an average price of 871. 7s. per ton. This production has fallen to about 8300 tons, and if the imports from Australia are not equal to 4000 tons, and other imports remain the same, can the present low price, which is 37l. per ton below the average of 1872, be continued?

In the Mining Share Market since our last there is no perceptible change, and very little business doing. On Monday and Tuesday the dealers were busy with the settlement of the fortnightly accounts, and are now making holiday. Tin shares are about the same; Cam Brea, 27 to 29; Dolcoath, 27½ to 30; Tineroft, 19 to 21; Cook's Kitchen, 4½ to 5½; East Lovell, 10 to 11. West Chiverton, 3½ to 3½ at the meeting held on March 28 the accounts showed a credit balance of 2344l. 14s. 3d. The lead ores sold during the quarter realised 5190l. 18s. 7d. The costs charged to January 31 amounted to 784l. 12s. 3d., showing a loss of 2793l. The coal bills for this three months amounted to 1643l. 13s. 7d. In consequence of the productive winzes referred to in last report being under water the returns of lead have been seriously interfered with, but this having been remedied the agents are confident that in the coming quarter they will be in a position to considerably improve the returns. Bedford United, 1to 1½, and enquired for; at the meeting, on Wednesday, a call of is per share was made, and for the future it is expected the returns will meet the costs. South Ward, 15s. to 20s.; the lode in the 7s north has improved, and looks like further improvement. Bog ½ to ½; Devon Great Consols, 15s. to 20s.; Great Laxey, 11½ to 12; Great Wheal Vor, ½ to ½; Hingston Down, 20s. to 25s.; Old Treburgett, ½ to ½; Pennerley, 1½ to 1½.

The Parys Mountain Mines have just been special

fathom, the ore is of 7 per cent. produce, and going into new ground. On the whole, the agent sums up, "I consider these mines a splendid property, and will, I have no doubt, again resume their customary position, and rank with the best in the country." Penstruthal, 14s.

On the whole, the agent sums up, "I consider these mines a spotenty, and will, I have no doubt, again resume their customary position, and rank with the best in the country." Penstruthal, 14s. to 16s.; Roman Gravels, 14\frac{1}{2}\to 16; Rookhope Valley, \frac{3}{2}\to 1.

Wheal Crebor, 2\frac{3}{2}\to 2\frac{5}{2}\times at the meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts for ten months showed a cash balance in hand of 260/13s. 7d, and assets over liabilities, charging up everything to end Fabruary, of 403/. 13s. 9d. The costs for the ten months, during which time the chief work was in communicating a winze from the 108 with a rise from the 120, has been 2680/. 16s. 2d.; the returns during the same period have been 1558/. 6s. 11d. The shares sold by the company after the last meeting realised 2137/.10s. The report states that the 120 fm. level has now been driven 19 fms. 3 ft., through a course worth 4, 9, 12, and up to 19 tons of copper ore per fathom, the present end being worth 5 to 6 tons. The prospects, on the whole, are described as most favourable, and the next sampling, for the three months, will probably exceed 200 tons of good quality ore. South Carn Brea, 20s. to 30s.; South Condurrow, 2\frac{3}{4}\to 3\text{c} south Frances, 10 to 11; South Roman Gravels, 10s. to 15s.; Tankerville, 6\frac{1}{2}\to 7; Van Consols, 4\frac{1}{4}\to 4\frac{1}{2}\text{: West Basset, 6 to 6\frac{1}{2}\text{; West Frances, 7 to 8; West Maria and Fortescue, \frac{1}{2}\to 8\frac{1}{2}\text{; West Tankerville, 1\frac{1}{2}\to 2\text{; Wheal Grenville, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}\text{; Wheal Peevor, 40s. to 45s.; Wheal Cny, 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}\text{.} With a Peevor, 40s. to 45s.; Wheal Cny, 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}\text{.} With a Peevor, 40s. to 45s.; Wheal Cny, 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}\text{.} With a Peevor, 40s. to 45s.; Wheal Cny, 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}\text{.} West Tankerville, 1\frac{1}{2}\to 2\text{.} Wheal Cny, 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}\text{.} Wheal Peevor, 40s. to 45s.; Wheal Cny, 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}\text{.} Wheal Cny, 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}\text{.} Wheal Cny, 1 to

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decided on Tuesday to pay the dividend in arrear on the A shares for the year ending May, 1873; being at the rate of 10 per cent. upon the amount then paid up, and amounting to 6s. 6d. per share. Almada and Tirito, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to 1; Chontales, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Eberhardt and Aurora, \$\frac{3}{4}\$ to 4; Emma, \$2\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$2\frac{1}{2}\$; Flagstaff, \$2\frac{3}{4}\$ to \$2\frac{3}{4}\$; Last Chance, 20s. to \$22s\$, 6d.; Malpaso, \$\frac{7}{4}\$ to 1; New Quebrada, \$\frac{3}{4}\$ to \$3\frac{3}{4}\$; South Aurora, 13s. to 15s.; Sweetland Creek, \$4\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$4\frac{3}{4}\$; Utah, \$1\frac{3}{4}\$ to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$.

main and any 14 to 25; Flagstaff, 25 to 25; Last Chance, Aurorà, 35 to 15s.; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4¾; Utah, 1¾ to 1½.

Aurōra, 13s. to 15s.; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4¾; Utah, 1¾ to 1½.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has presented a marked improvement, especially in the leading American descriptions, including hydraulic mines. No doubt, ing American descriptions, including hydraulic mines. No doubt, on the entire of the fortnightly settlement, which was concluded on not been for the fortnightly settlement, which was concluded on Taeslay, and the approach of the holidays—events always restrictive of new business. Home descriptions have been fairly represented, paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the better class of lead mines, in which some large paticularly the large paticular and copper has ruled a shade lower, especially foreign. This irregular and Copper has ruled a shade lower, especially foreign. This irregular and Copper has ruled a shade lower, especially foreign. This irregular and Copper has ruled a shade with interest, if not anxiety, the more severally as a vague and unauthenticated rumour that the Chairespatch as a vague and unauthenticated rumour that the Chairespatch as a vague and unauthenticated rumour that the Chairespatch as a vague and unauthenticated rumour that the Chairespatch as everally and that the latest telegraphic information from the mine confirms the previous unfavourable accounts. The general meeting is e

he is able to get to work.

Investors in Utah mines cannot fail to learn with satisfaction that, among other authorities upon the subject, Prof. Clayton has given it as his opinion that, although it has been hitherto thought that nearly all the mines, including the Emma, were mostly deposits of ore in the limestone, and that they could not be traced to the deep, such pipes of ore can so be found. An opinion emanating from such high authority will be received with much satisfaction by all interested in Little Cottonwood mines. Apropos of the producing capabilities of Utah, it may be mentioned that during February 840,000 lbs. of ore, and 1,660,000 lbs. of bullion, were forwarded by the Utah Central Railroad; during the same period, 3,219,050 lbs. of coke, 673,450 lbs. of iron ore, and 945,000 lbs. of charcoal, all for smelting purposes, were received.

Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 6¾; we understand that the Eureka Company started one of their furnaces two or three weeks since, and it would appear that they thus obtained earlier supplies of charcoal than the Richmond. It was expected that the latter company would start one furnace the first week in April, therefore the weekly cables may soon be looked for. The directors in the circular just issued announcing the declaration of the 5s. dividend, payable May 15, allude to the delay in realising the large stock of bullion detained by the state of the weather at Eureka, and that the bullion having been at last sent to market would probably be turned into cash early in May.

Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½ ex div.; washing is in full force. Some Investors in Utah mines cannot fail to learn with satisfaction that,

detained by the state of the weather as Educa, and the cash early in May.

Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½ ex div.: washing is in full force. Some little misconception appears to have arisen with respect to the stoppage of washing for 4½ months, as announced in the circular accompanying the dividend warrants. In reply to the numerous communications upon the subject, we may state that the stoppage actually took place during the latter part of 1873 and the first month of the present year, and that the mine has since been in full work; it would, therefore, appear that the dividend just paid was derived from the profits ascertained only to the end of February, leaving the result of one month's operations still to be taken into account when the books are made up. Birdseye Creek, 3½ to 3½; a telegram is daily expected announcing the "clean up." in the meantime everything is progressing satisfactorily. Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; the bed-rock tunnel into the South Yuba claim is now complete, and will now soon be at work, as well as the Enterprise, which is in full run; the agent writes that the result of the washing this year will be satisfactory to all concerned. Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½; the continued snowstorms have prevented uninterrupted washing, and at the date of the last advices (March 7) the storms had not ceased, but the agent is sanguine of a long water season and favourable results.

Favourable advices have been received from the various Colombian

but the agent is sanguine of a long water season and favourable results.

Favourable advices have been received from the various Colombian mining companies by the last West India mail. Malpaso, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1\frac{1}{2} \); 300 feet more washing will now carry the cut into whole ground, and the great increase lately in the depth of the Spanish waste is considered a proof that there is rich gravel ahead. Rica, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{3}{2} \); although owing to the scarcity of water only 129 hours ran with 100 in. of water has been accomplished here, yet the result of the clean up of 48 ozs. demonstrates the richness of the gravel, and what may be looked forward to when a better supply of water is obtained. Mahar, \(\frac{3}{4} \) to \(\frac{3}{2} \); the new ditch is now completed at this mine, and if no hindrances occur washing should have commenced by this time. The superintendent reports that 40 acres of land has been cleared, and that the gravel banks exposed are very encouraging both as to appearance and extent. Tolima, 3 to 4; the operations at this mine for the month of January resulted in a profit of 1737, and the superintendent reports that the appearance of the mine continued as favourable as ever. The directors have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the A shares for the year ending May 30, 1873. Western Andes, \(3\frac{1}{2} \) to \(4\frac{1}{2} \); the profit at this mine for January was 1456. A very encouraging report from the mine captain appears in another column.

Javali, \(\frac{3}{2} \) to \(\frac{3}{2} \); at the meeting on Tuesday, reported in another

very encouraging report from the mine captain appears in another column.

Javali, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{8}{8}$; at the meeting, on Tuesday, reported in another column, it was resolved to issue debentures to the extent of 20,0000l., bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. Rio Tinto, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 prem.; the latest advices appear in another column. New Quebrada, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; according to the numerous communications we have received it would appear to be a general desire among the shareholders that the advices from the manager at the mines (referred to in last week's Journal) should be published, more particularly as there is an evident misconception as to their general tenor. Cape Copper, 26 to 28 ex div. Kapanga, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5; a telegram announces that the engine is at work and the shaft in full course of sinking; when sinking was stopped a few months since, owing to water, the indications warther intelligence is anxiously awaited.

Van, $27\frac{1}{2}$ to $32\frac{1}{2}$; the mine continues to develope most satisfactorily. Driving westward in the 75 has just been commenced, and the end is reported worth 60l, per cubic fathom, and im-

proving. The directors, at their meeting on Wednesday, declared an interim dividend of 12s. 6d. per share. The decline in the price of lead, which for some time past has averaged 1*l*, per ton less than during 1873, has prevented the division of a larger amount until the result of the twelve months' operations are known, as it will be remembered the shareholders have decided to hold in future yearly instead of half-yearly meetings. In Van Consols a large business has been done, and shares close firm at 4½, to 4½; the 15 end is still worth 6 tons of lead per fathom, and the winze sinking under the same level 9 tons of lead per fathom. Tankerville, 6½ to 6¾; Pennerley, 1½ to 1¾. Bog, ½ to ¾; from the report in another column it will be seen that the shaft is down deep enough for another level, which will be at once commenced. The appearance of the mine, upon the whole, is reported as most encouraging.

which will be at once commenced. The appearance of the mine, upon the whole, is reported as most encouraging.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, ½ to ¾: Carn Brea, 28 to 39: Devon Great Consols, par to ½ prem.; East Van, 1 to 1½: East Curadon, ½ to 1: East Lovell, 10 to 11; Great Laxey, 11 to 12; Hingston Down, ¼ to 1½: Dennerley, 1½ to 13½: Petkins Beach, ½ to ½; 11 to eroft, 19 to 21; Tankerville, 8½ to 6½: Van, 27½ to 32½: Van Consols, ¼ to ½; West Tankerville, 1½ to 13½: Wheal Grenville, 2 to 3; Almada and Tirito, ¼ to ½: Birlseye Creek, 3½ to 3½: Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½: Cape Copper, 28 to 28 et div.; Chontales, ½ to 3; Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½: Cape Copper, 28 to 28 et div.; Chontales, ½ to 3; Cedar Creek, 2 to 4: Don Pedro, ¾ to ½ dis.; Emma, 2 to 2½: Eberhardt and Aurora, 3½ to 4: Flagstaff, 2½ to 2½: Frontine and Bolivia, ½ to 3½: Last Chance, 1 to 1½: Malpaso, ½ to 1½: Malabar, ¾ to ½; New Quebrada, 3½ to 3¼; Richmond, 6½ to 6¾: Rich, ¼ to ¾; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½; ex div.; El. John del Rey, 200 to 210; Sierra Battes, 2 to 2¾; Recoma, ½ to ¾; Utah, 1 to 1½; United Mexican, 2½ to 2½; Ro Tinto, 7½ to 7½.

money.

Blochairn shares are chiefly held in the neighbourhood of Glasgov money.

Blochairn shares are chiefly held in the neighbourhood of Glasgow and Manchester. The following have been the shares mainly dealt in during the week:—Cardiff and Swansea, Welsh Freehold, United Bituminous, New Sharlston, Ebbw Vale, Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, Pelsall, Llay Hall, Lydney and Wigpool, Mwyndy, Chapel House, and West Mostyn. Since the statutory meeting some enquiry has existed for shares in this company, the public reposing strong confidence in the vendors, as well as the chairman of the company. The shares are 10% each, with 2% called up, and leave off firm at ½ to ½ premium. The works are being rapidly proceeded with, and Mr. Higson, the eminent engineer of Manchester, has been appointed the consulting engineer. Newport-Abercarns 10s. to 12s. dis. Wellington Coal, 10 to 10½; Pelsall Coal, 3 to 1 dis. Applications are now invited for 840 first mortgage debentures of 25% each in the Llangennech Collieries. The company owns a fine estate of steam coal in South Wales, covering more than 2500 acres. Coals were deareryesterday in Thames-street, and higher prices must be expected if the labour question is not speedily settled. United Bituminous, 1 to 1½. Certain enterprising dealers have been offering shares in circulars at 17s. 6d., but cannot supply on demand. Cardiff and Swansea, 3¾ to 4; Welsh Freehold, 4½, 5; Wedgwood Debentures, 22½ to 24½; Littledean, 5 to 5½. The Wigan Coal and Iron Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent, per annum.

THE COPPER TRADE.

During the quarter ending March 31 the quantity of copper ore, the produce of Cornwall and Devonshire, sold at the Cornish Ticketing, was 13,045 tons, which contained 919 tons 8 cwts. fine copper, and realised 52,879%. 9s., being equal to an average of 4%. 1s. per to 1 of ore, and 57% 10s. per ton of copper in the ore. During the same period the British, colonial, and foreign ores sold at Swansea amounted to 7558 tons, which contained 1230 tons 11 cwts. of fine copper, and realised 99,246%. 5s. 6d., being equal to an average of 12% 16s. per ton of ore, and 80% 17s. per ton of copper in the ore. The average produce of the ore sold at the Cornwall Ticketings was 7 per cent., whilst that sold at Swansea gave an average produce of 164 per cent. From this it will be seen that the aggregate sales by ticket were 20,603 tons of ore, containing 2149 tons 19 cwts. of fine copper, and realising 152,125%, 14s. 6d. The subjoined is a summary of the periodical sales at the Cornwall Ticketings were—Date. Standard. Prol. Price. Per unit. Tons. Fine cop. Amount.

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**	19																		12,683		
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		Corr	esp	on	dinga	u	arter	M	ar	eh.	. 18	73.		6.080	9	800	2		67,997	19	1

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1236 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 19,747. 8s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent, produce, 94l. 2s.; average produce, 21\(\frac{1}{2}\); average price per ton, 15l. 19s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 270 tons 16 cwts. The following are the particulars of the two last

ORES, &c.

I BUY at the highest prices:— LEAD ORES.—LEAD SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES. SILVER-LEAD.—HARD LEAD.—ANTIMONIAL LEAD. GOLD AND SILVER ORES. ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER. Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liége (Belgium)

Mr. JOHN HENRY POOLE,
MINERAL AGENT,
LIMPIAS, PROV. SANTANDER, SPAIN.

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL, ARE PURCHASERS OF

ANTIMONIAL or HARD LEAD, LEAD MATTE, LEAD SLAGS, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, COPPER SLAGS, COPPER REGULUS
OF MATTE, TIN ASHES, and TIN SCRUFF.
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By order,

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P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

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BALMYNHEAR MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON,
CORNWALL.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Committee of Balmynhear
Mine that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS upon the adventurers
therein are required to SEND IN PARTICULARS OF THE SAME, addressed
to such committee, at No. 47, Church-street, Falmouth, on or before the 25th of
April, 1874, and notice is hareby further given, that the Committee willignot be
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF ANY CLAIMS, of which they shall
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Dated Falmouth, this 31st day of March, 1874.

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TO COAL MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE WRITER, a Practical Coal Owner, having to DISPOSE OF

a SMALL COLLIERY for a Friend, in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, believes that it would be to the advantage of a Coal Merchant or Merchants to SECURE WEEKLY a CERTAIN GET of COAL, say 100 tous, by organising an arrangement for such a get, dividing it to suit themselves. The coal is
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March 10 1000 ... £ 96 12 0 ... 20½ ... £16 0 0 ... 14s 10d ... £74 3 4

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Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard London, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

.* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Sir,—Could any of your numerous correspondents tell me where ores of tungsten, such as wolfram, scheelite, and stolzite can be had in large quantities; and also the price per ton?—T. H.

Produce And Unit?—"C. O'S." (Allihies).—The "produce" of an ore is the percentage, so that an ore containing 7½ per cent. produce and the funit." is the unit of percentage, and by it the price is often calculated. It will be best understood from an example. Suppose an ore of 7½ produce were sold at 12s, per unit, the price per ton of ore would be 41. 10s., because 12s. x.7½=9bs. (44. 10s.); or, inding the price per unit from the price of the ore, we should have 41. 10s.÷7½=12s. The average price per unit for a number of parcels of cre is found by dividing the total amount realised by the total quantity of fine copper contained in all the parcels. Remember, too, that if 7½ produce ore be worth 12s. per unit, ore of 6 per cent. would be worth less than 12s, per unit, because in smelting ore of 7½ produce we have only to use 13½ tons of ore, but in smelting ore of 5½ produce we have only to use 13½ tons of ore, or nearly so, it follows that (putting it at 1½ per ton) it will cost 13¼. 6s. 8d. to get out the copper from 7½ per cent. ore and 184. 13s. 4d. from 6 per cent. ore; consequently, if we can pay 60, per ton for copper, the price to be paid for the ore containing 1 ton of copper must be 60, minus the cost of extracting the copper, so that theoretically we can give 449. 13s. 4d. for 13½ tons of ore of 7½ produce, and only 4½, 6s. 8d. for 18½ tons of ore of 6 per cent. produce, in regulating the price that can be given for the ore.

Obs. Percenassers—"T. H. A." (Camborne).—Bende contaminated with arsenic and sulphur mundie would not be readily saleable. It is the impurities associated with the blende (principally poor copper mundie) that makes the ores of the 8t. Agnes dist

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

EFOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six ces and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS. - In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the Mining Jon post free, at the price of \$350c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remit-ting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Flect street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 4, 1874.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LABOUR LAWS.

The Royal Commission for enquiring into the laws regulating the The Royal Commission for enquiring into the laws regulating the relations between masters and workmen has commenced its sittings, and although we do not believe there will be any substantial grievance brought to light requiring immediate legislation, still we would have desired to have seen the two sides interested well represented; but this has not been the case. Mr. McDonald will ably, and we have no doubt from his standpoint fairly represent the Unionist workmen, and will find a willing coadjutor in the person of Mr. T. Hughes, and to some extent also in Mr. Roebbuck, who is only opposed to trade combinations when they interfere with individual liberty, or where, as was the case in Sheffield, they led to the destruction of property and contemplated personal injury, and even liberty, or where, as was the case in Sheffield, they led to the cestruction of property and contemplated personal injury, and even assassination. But, strange to say, there is not one person to act on behalf of the capitalists, the great employers of labour, without whose energy, experience, and commercial skill Unionism would be comparatively powerless. We certainly think it would have been to the advantage of the Commission had one of its members been an employer of labour, who could act for the body to which he belongs, and bring out in evidence important points which can only be accurately known to those who have large dealings with working men. The interests of the latter having been secured by at least two of the Commissioners, we certainly think that such a man as Mr. George Elllor, who employs some thousands of men in mining and other pursuits, might in all fairness have been included in the Commission. The result of such a one-sided selection, however, must have the effect of detracting very much from the value of the report.

But, taking the Commission as it is, we do not believe that in the end there will be any material alteration in the existing laws, despite the assertion of Mr. POTTER and others of the Trades' Parliamentary Committee that no enquiry was necessary, but that what they so frequently term the obnexious laws relating to labour should be at once abolished. Mr. POTTER, indeed, fell foul of Mr. McDonald Carallaries himself, to be along a local or the Campission has well as a constant of the commission between the commission has well as a constant of the commission has well as a constant of the commission has the commission as the commission has the commission and the commission has the commission as the comm be at once abolished. Mr. POTTER, indeed, fell foul of Mr. McDONALD for allowing himself to be placed on the Commission, but we are glad to find that the member for Stafford was so far superior to the editor of the Bechive and the little clique that take their inspirations from that paper, as to declare that he was independent of them, and dared to act on his own responsibility. This was what might be expected from Mr. McDonald, for whatever his failings may be, we must give him credit for honesty of purpose, thorough independence, and a desire to benefit those of whom he has long been the able and unswerving champion.

Having said so much with regard to the composition of the Com-

and a desire to benefit those of whom he has long been the able and unswerving champion.

Having said so much with regard to the composition of the Commission, we will briefly glance at the principal Acts of Parliament that are likely to be reviewed. The most prominent of those will be that known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 34 and 35 Vic., by which the 6th George IV., c. 129, and the 22 Vic., c. 34, are repealed. Of the seven clauses of which the Act named consists only the first relates to offences which are punishable, the others merely defining the mode of procedure, appeals, jurisdiction, &c. The Act applies to masters as well as men, for it is laid down that "every person" who does certain things with a view to coerce others, with regard to "a master to dismiss or cease to employ any workman, or being a workman to quit any employment," &c., shall be guilty of an offence. In all the sub-sections we find that no allusion is made to the working man, but to "every person." Molestation is also defined as persistently following a person about from place to place. Or a person shall be deemed to molest or obstruct another if he "Hide any tools, etches, or other property belonging to or used by such person, or deprive him or hinder him of the use thereof: or if he watch or beset the house or other place where such person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or if with two or more other persons he follow such person in disorderly manner in or through any street."

Now, for our own part, we cannot see anything in the above extract that can in any way be obnoxious to an honest and independent workman, but to him who would tyramine, over his fel-

Now, for our own part, we cannot see anything in the above extract that can in any way be obnoxious to an houset and independent workman; but to him who would tyrannise over his fellows and compel them to adopt his views it is a very different thing. The member of an association who would coerce a non-Unionist so as to force him to belong to a Union would, of course, be punishable under the Act, and it is evident that it is in the interests of such persons that Mr. Potten and his clique are so desirous of having the Act repealed. But the workman who has no wish to be a member of a Union requires protection from molestation, and this he can only obtain by some such enactment as the Criminal Law Amendment Act. That such is necessary is fully shown by the report of the Commission presided over by Sir W. Erler, in which it is stated that the outrages in connection with the strike of brickmakers in Manchester, "which rendered life and

Sheffield, the same report says:—"Crime and outrage have been the habitual methods of enforcing the trade laws of the Union. The abstraction of the workman's tools, so as to prevent him from working for his livelihood until he has obeyed the arbitrary orders working for his livelihood until he has obeyed the arbitrary orders of the Union, they look upon (according to one of their advocates and apologists) as little, if at all, worse than distraining for rent by a landlord." According to another of the advocates of Unions, "they regard workmen who stand aloof from the Union with a feeling akin to that which defenders of their country have towards a citizen who deserts to the invaders for the sake of better pay." With such views on the part of the leaders of vast combinations of men the Criminal Law Amendment Act must be very annoying, whilst it is the only safeguard of the truly independent man who does not believe in Unions; hence the great efforts made by the Trades Parliamentary Committee in the session of 1873 to have it repealed. repealed.
The Masters and Servants Act is no doubt capable of some im-

provement, the 14th section being that to which the Unionists are most opposed. That section, however, does not apply to breaches of contract, but to "injury inflicted on persons or property, or of contract, but to "injury inflicted on persons or property, or misconduct, misdemeanour, or ill-treatment of an aggravated character." Now, with regard to some of those charges, if proved, few will deny that the magistrates should have power to imprison. But it has been asserted that power to imprison for breach of contract should not be allowed. In putting forward their views the Union leaders have ignored the fact that the magistrates by the 9th section have power to order the fulfilment of a contract, and that the defaulting party, master or servant, not obeying such order may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months. The imprisonment, it will be seen, is not for the breach of contract, but for refusing to obey the order of the Court.

The law of conspiracy is another of those enactments to which the Unionists are strongly opposed. To say the least of it, we must admit that it is by no means so clear as could be wished, and might well be so altered as to be more easily interpreted. But at the same time that individual liberty should be well protected against the power of numbers, or even of two or three persons, such a law we hold to be necessary, and the doing away with it would be a great and serious mistake, and opposed to the interests of the independent working man.

We have thus far given an outline of what is likely to be taken.

e have thus far given an outline of what is likely to be taken in hand by the Royal Commission, and though great efforts will be made by some of the members of it to do away with the Criminal Law Amendment Act and others, still we have every confidence that any alteration in the laws relating to labour that may be recommended will have for their object the maintaining and determining the just rights and privileges of all classes, and the making of some Acts of Parliament more clear and intelligible.

THE COAL QUESTION.

THE COAL QUESTION.

The all-absorbing question just now is undoubtedly that relating to the wages of our coal miners, who for the last two years have been receiving almost double the amount of remuneration they formerly did. Our own views on the subject, published several months ago, in anticipation of the present state of affairs, have been verified to the letter. We then stated that a great collapse in the coal trade was inevitable, and that the miners should prepare to accept a very considerable reduction of wages. Reports from all the mining districts in the kingdom are of an almost stereotyped character. From Scotland to Northumberland and Durham, in Lancashire and Staffordshire, from one end of the great Midland coal field to the other, and passing onwards through Leicestershire to the extreme western mining districts, we hear of nothing but miners' wages and miners' strikes. In Scotland there is every appearance of a desperate and protracted struggle, unless wise and dispassionate counsels prevail to prevent a state of things that will be fraught with misery to thousands of families. The colliery owners propose a reduction in miners' wages to the extent of 2s, per day, and Mr. McDonald, M.P., counsels them to submit to a reduction of half that amount, although he admits that coal which last year realised as much as 23s, per ton now sells for only 14s. He says that in recommending so small a fall in wages he does so because the workmen did not receive an advance equal to what the employers made when coal rose to a fabulous price. only 14s. He says that in recommending so small a fall in wages he does so because the workmen did not receive an advance equal to what the employers made when coal rose to a fabulous price. But he does not allude to the fact that for many months past the masters have been paying the same rate of wages that they did when they were receiving at least 50 per cent more for their coal. We think, however, that the proposal made by Mr. McDonald that the men should work double-shifts is one well worthy of consideration. We look upon it as a concession, for, with every respect for the member for Staffordshire, we know that he is opposed to the system, and has offered it for the purpose of averting a serious calamity, a fact that is in the highest degree creditable to his humanity as well as his sagacity. With reference to the double-shift system, Mr. G. ELLIOT, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Coal, said that hy its adoution a larger price could be paid to the getter. Mr. G. Elliot, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Coal, said that by its adoption a larger price could be paid to the geter than where only one shift was worked. From the great experience of Mr. Elliot, not only as a mining engineer, but as one of the largest employers of miners in the kingdom, his opinion may be of sufficient weight to be considered by the Scotch coalmasters. It appears, however, that the leaders of the miners in Scotland are about to fall back on the old plan of striking against three or four firms, and allowing the men at the others to accept the reduced terms, so as to support those who are out. But we are very much mistaken, indeed, if their policy can be carried out, for we cannot believe that wealthy colliery owners like Messrs. CUNINGHAME and Merry (Limited), the Messrs. Baird, and others, will agree to supply the funds by which their entire body is to be defeated in detail. We are more inclined to believe that they will close their tail. We are more inclined to believe that they will close their works, and so stop the supplies. How the many thousands in such a by no means improbable eventuality are to be maintained will tax the powers of the Unionist leaders more than they have ever before

If wages of colliers, however, are to be regulated by the market If wages of colliers, however, are to be regulated by the market price of coal, then the necessity for a considerable reduction of wages at the present time is irresistible. One of the great arguments of Mr. McDonald, Mr. Normansell, and others in upholding the modesty of the miners in relation to their demands for increased wages was that any advance asked for followed, but did not precede, a rise in the price of coal. Admitting such to be the ease, surely it follows that any marked decline in the value of coal by the same rule ought to be followed by a reduction of wages. But this argument is not admitted by the miners, who would prefer working short time, and would, consequently, tax the public to any extent so as to maintain their present position. But as the men. working short time, and would, consequently, we have a sto maintain their present position. But as the men, when it suited their purpose, asked for and obtained advances of wages on the ground of the rise in the price of coal, it may be worth their present position is and ought to be. If we e London coal trade as our guide—and we cannot have a we find that the best qualities of Wallsends were delivered better—we find that the best qualities of Wallsends were delivered during the whole of 1870 at from 25s, to 27s, per ton, prices which we were then told left little or no profit to the colliery proprietor. In 1871 business improved, and prices in the December of that year were as high as 29s, per ton, and continued at that rate until the month of June, 1872, when there was an advance of about 1s, per ton. were as high-as 29s, per ton, and continued at that rate until the pendent workman; but to him who would tyrannise over his fellows and compel them to adopt his views it is a very different thing. The member of an association who would coerce a non-Unionist so as to force him to belong to a Union would, of course, be punishable under the Act, and it is evident that it is in the interests of such persons that Mr. Potter and his clique are so desirous of having the Act repealed. But the workman who has molestation, and this he can only obtain by some such enactment as the Criminal Law Amendment Act. That such is necessary is fully shown by the report of the Commission presided over by Sir W. Erle, in which it is stated that the outrages in connection with the strike of brickmakers in Manchester, "which rendered life and property insecure," were, in our opinion, all of them instigated and sanctioned by the several Unions in the districts in which they were respectively committed. With regard to the outrages in July, 1872, when coal in the continued at that rate until the month of June, 1872, when there was an advance of about 1s. per ton. Wages at this time had been gradually creeping up, for we find that, lows and compel them to had been gradually creeping up, for we find that, lows and to him the June, 1872, when there was an advance of about 1s. per ton. Wages at this time had been gradually creeping up, for we find that. Wages at this time had been gradually creeping up, for we find that. Wages at this time had been gradually creeping up, for we find that. Wages at this time had been gradually creeping up, for we find that. Wages at this time had been gradually creeping up, for we find that. Wages at this time had been gradually creeping up, for we find that. The same body, in the August following, coal having rapidly gone up, again had their wages increased by 15 per cent, making 30 per cent. For the year. In the August following, coal having rapidly creeping up, for we find that rate until the wages at this

than it now is, the miners were receiving 30 per cent. less

than it now is, the miners were receiving 30 per cent. less wages than at present.

Surely these facts are sufficient of themselves to show the miner endowed with ordinary intelligence that a reduction of wages inall our mining district is a necessity that cannot be much longer delayed. Having taken full advantage of an exceptional state of trade, which is not likely to arise again—at least for some generations to comethey ought to have no hesitation in submitting to the great change which has taken place. Still, with the full knowledge of a fall in the price of coal in many instances equal to from 70 to 80 per cent, the workmen show a strong disposition to oppose any reduction whatever in wages. This appears not only unreasonable but most unfair. Right cannot be entirely on one side, and the colliers have only to consider the concessions made to them when the price of coal was advancing to act with justice towards their employers now that it has fallen to within a trifle of what it was a little short of a couple of years ago, and when their wages were at the least 30 per cent. to has ration to within a trine of what it was a fittle short of a couple of years ago, and when their wages were at the least 30 per cent, less than they now are. Besides it should not be forgotten that the working of a colliery is now far more costly than it ever has been, working of a contery is now far indice costs, than it ever has been, owing, not along to the carrying out of the recent Act of Parliament, but to the great increase in the price of rails and every other article required in mining operations, both on the surface and underground, so that, comparatively speaking, an increase in the price of coal does not mean increased profits.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

It requires but a very limited knowledge of mechanics and mechanism to enable one to demonstrate that in the process of coal cutting the quantity of power necessary to perform a given amount of work with a pick is vastly less than with the best form of rotary cutter that could even be hoped for; it is, therefore, somewhat surprising that when, in a paper read before the Cleveland Institution of Engineers, on Jan. 15, an author declared that in working a pick machine "one-half of the power was consumed in drawing the pick back to strike another blow," and that "in any rotary machine... all this loss of power is avoided;" the fallacy of the statement was not at once exposed and exploded by the members present, some of whom it may fairly be presumed are professional engineers. The statements that the principle of a machine is theoretically unsound, and that it has worked satisfactorily for ten years, are perhaps searcely consistent as applied to coal-cutting machines, seeing that no standard of theoretical perfection for coal-cutting machines has yet been fixed by the leading authorities in engineering matters.

In replying to the attack made upon him, as he did at the meeting of the Institution on March 12, Mr. FIRTH has furnished some interesting practical facts. His experience of cutting coal by Firm's machinery is that three men work each machine, and cut 60 tons of coal per day, which is equal to the work of 12 average men at hand-boring; that 15 additional men will do all the other labour upon the 60 tons up to the coal being got into the corves ready to be sent out of the pit and that about 30 more men are required in the other to the out of the pit and that about 30 more men are required in the other to the cortex ready to be sent out of the pit and that about 30 more men are required in the other to the cortex ready to be sent out of the pit and that about 30 more men are required in the other to the cortex ready to be sent out of the pit and that about 30 more men are required

boring; that 13 additional lifeli will do all the colored about upon the 60 tons up to the coal being got into the corves ready to be sent out of the pit, and that about 30 more men are required in the other labour connected with it, making a total of 48 persons for every labour connected with it, making a total of 48 persons for every 50 tons per day, and in the same proportion whatever quantity may be raised. This would be equal to the ordinary product of 60 men when the hewing is done by hand, and, therefore, there is an increased power of production of 20 per cent. wherever machinery can be used, without adding to the present number of persons employed in and about the said collieries. The machines under notice are employed only in doing the work of "hewing" in undercutting a narrow groove into the body of the coal, sufficiently deep so as to dispense with the hand-hewing, which work is by far the hardst and most trying labour of a colliery, and to mitigate this severity is the prime object of the substitution of machinery.

It appears from the official statistics that in the year 1872 there were 418,000 persons employed in and about the collieries, in producing

the prime object of the substitution of machinery.

It appears from the official statistics that in the year 1872 there were 418,000 persons employed in and about the collieries, in producing 124,000,000 of tons of coal, which gives an average of 296 tons for the year to every person so employed. Of these Mr. Firith estimates that about 135,000, if constantly occupied at it, would be able to hew the whole. That out of this number about 15,000 are engaged in doing the straight work, or other such work with the hand-pick, as can probably never be executed by machinery. Then there are places where, from exceptional causes, machinery is inapplicable. This would employ permanently about 20,000 of the 135,000, so that about 100,000 persons out of the whole 418,000 is, apparently, the extreme limit of disturbance by any existing coal-cutting machinery, and applying the Firth machine to that aspect of the question—and if it were universally adopted—then about 100,000 of the harlest worked men would be gradually transferred to the easier occupation of timbering and other employment, where their superior knowledge of pit work would at all times secure to them the highest wages payable. Thus the saving of labour effected by getting odd with the most approved machinery, as compared with getting to which can never be realised in practice, that his competitors are too often inclined to underrate the merits of his machiner as compared with their own.

From figures which appear indisputable it seems that cutting 60. with their own.

From figures which appear indisputable it seems that cutting 60 tons of coal per day in a given seam of coal, the money saving, as compared with hand-labour, is 3d. per ton when the Baird, or rotary, coal-cutter system is used, and 1s. 103d. when the Firth, or pick, system is used. As to the movement of the machine, the advantage of discretional over automatic movement is clearly pointed out; it is remarked that the size and weight of the Firth machine renders it capt of locometric movement. of discretional over automatic movement is clearly pointed out; it is remarked that the size and weight of the Firth machine renders it easy of locomotion, and is moved from benk to benk without the least difficulty. It is traversed on light tram rails by a pinion wheel, but under certain circumstances is drawn by a chain. It is, howere, preferred, as a rule, to move the machine by the wheel, because in some seams, where pyrites or other hard substanses are found, the pick has to strike 10 or 15 strokes at the same spot before it reaches the proper depth of cut; and if the machine is advanced by an automatic arrangement, it travels forward and leaves the work imperfectly and irregularly executed. In some favourable collieries the chain may, however, be advantageously used. When the services of the machinery are required at another place, two of the attendants carry it away, and the third man puts the pick, flexible pipe, and other ordinary tools into an empty corve, and the whole of the appliances are removed with no more difficulty than a full corve of coal. The connecting and disconnecting of the flexible pipe to or from the fixed pipes is the simplest matter imaginable, and needs no explanation here. The mode of action is the reciprocation of the pick, which is keyed on to the upright spindle, and the piston enecting rod is in like manner attached to the spindle by a crankam, so that with every stroke of the piston the pick is made to strike on the face of the coal in the line selected for "holing."

The introduction of coal-cutting machinery has always been looked to by Mr. Firith as a matter of but slow progress, and he considers that the increasing demand for coal will absorb the increased production as rapidly as the machinery can be got to work. But he has looked forward with great confidence to being able to dispense with

to by Mr. Firth as a matter of but slow progress, and he consuct that the increasing demand for coal will absorb the increased production as rapidly as the machinery can be got to work. But he has looked forward with great confidence to being able to dispense with the hard and cruel labour of hand coal-hewing; he has shown that it not only can be done in a better manner, and without the coal-owner being called upon to make any sacrifice in money—but in deed with considerable profit—and he considers it a great scandal that, after the necessity for it has ceased to exist, the physical and social condition of 100,000 of our fellow-men should still be required to labour in so barbarous an occupation in order to maintain either the national or any other prosperity. Comparing the relative merits of the two machines, and as the principle of comparison was commenced on behalf of Mr. Baird, he cannot object to its being continued. It need only be stated that the rotary cutter machine requires five times as much repairing, and does but two-thirds the work of a Firth machine, even whilst it is at work. Firth's machine makes 60 double strokes per minute, and consumes 33-77 cubic feet of air per minute to cut 7½ running yards of coal 36 in, deep, being 270 cubic feet of air per yard of coal cut, and Baird's machine makes 108 double strokes per minute, and consumes 80-73 cubic fest of air per minute to cut 5½ running yards of coal 32½ in. deep, being 901 cubic feet of air per yard of coal cut. As the data relating to the Baird machine was furnished by the Hetton Company to the

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suthor of the paper as Mr. BAIRD's representative, the accuracy of the figures cannot be questioned, and probably both Mr. FIRTH and coalowers generally may be congratulated that the paper, although not absolutely perfect, has been the means of eliciting facts calculated to facilitate a comparison of the relative merits of the two systems of coal-cutting which would otherwise have been impracticable.

AN AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.

AN AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has just reported progress for 1873. The company is a railroad proprietor, a canal proprietor, and a colliery proprietor. From its railroads it derived last prietor, and a colliery proprietor. From its railroads it derived last year a revenue of \$1,174,081; from its canals, a revenue of \$326,753; year a revenue of \$1,174,081; from its canals, a revenue of \$326,755; and from its collieries, a net profit of \$227,493. The latter total may and from its collieries, a net profit of \$257,493. The latter total may be subdivided as follows:—Net profit of \$257,493. The latter total may and from its collieries, and the subdivided as follows also derived last year from coal mined by leases; and, including also derived last year from coal mined by leases; and, including sundry accessory items of revenue, the company realised last year an sundry accessory items of revenue, the company realised last year an sundry accessory items of revenue, the company realised last year with very heavy interest charges, the balance was hampered last year with very heavy interest charges, the balance was hampered last year with very heavy interest charges, the balance was hampered last year with very heavy interest charges, the balance was hampered as follows with the corresponding movement in 1872:—1873, 3,176,280 tons; 1872, 2,792,705 tons; increase in 1873, 2376,280 tons; 1872, 2,792,705 tons; increase in 1873, 2376,280 tons; 1872, 2,792,705 tons; increase in 1873, 253,575 tons. Of the coal carried last year 1,812,021 tons came from the Wyoming region, as compared with 1,497,304 tons in 1872. The quantity received from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Lehigh Mines last year was 523,071 tons, the corresponding quantity for 1872 having been 549,115 tons. The production of the company's mines last year was as follows:—Summit Mines, 451,540 tons; Room Run Mines, 74,074 tons; Newport Mines, 157,195 tons; Plymouth Mines, 190,938 tons; and Greenwood Mines, 35,617 tons; mak The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has just reported pro-

a small decrease as compared with 1872. There was an unexpected delay in completing improvements, and some of the old mines gave out in the spring before new ones were ready to supply their places. This was not remedied until October, when the demand fell off, in consequence of the prostration of the iron trade and other industries using hard coal; so that during October and November the company were unable to work its Lehigh Mines more than half-time. The company operated last year but one of its Newport breakers, with a production of 157,680 tons, and the satisfactory profit of \$67,057, as already indicated. The leased mines at Plymouth operated by the company were in much better condition last year than in 1872, and yielded a profit of \$19,890 over the rent paid to the landowners. The demand for softer anthracites continued until the close of navigation, and the October and November production of the Newport and Plymouth mines was large. The shipments from these and other mines in the Wyoming region also made the receipts of coal very heavy in the last quarter of the year. They would have been still larger if the demand for Lehigh coal had not suddenly fallen off. During the greater part of last year the company was compelled to pay very high rates on its floating debt. The competition among borrowers, principally railroad companies, for money offered for temporary loan forced rates up very high during the winter and spring; and while rates were comparatively low in the summer, the supply did not at any time during the year exceed the wants of borrowers. When the panic checked negotiations, in the middle of September, the floating debt of the undertaking was at its maximum, and great difficulty was experienced in meeting maturing obligations. The managers dechecked negotiations, in the middle of September, the floating debt of the undertaking was at its maximum, and great difficulty was experienced in meeting maturing obligations. The managers determined to seek relief by the sale of the company's coal lands in the Wyoming region, which, not being largely developed, were producing but a small revenue. After long negotiations, a sale was finally effected to the Honey Brook Coal Company (controlled by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey), at the rate of \$700 per acre for the coal area, the improvements and personal property to be taken at a valuation. This sale was followed so soon by the lease of the company's Lehigh coal lands, and a contract for the maintenance and operation of the company's canals, that it was substantially one negotiation.

South Cleveland Ironworks.—In our report of the annual meeting, held at the City Terminus Hotel, London, on March 10, it was stated that "the Chairman said Mr. Hill had been dismissed." This was incorrect, and an error of the reporter, as we have from the Chairman a distinct denial of his having said any such thing. Of course, our reporter had no intention of injuring Mr. Hill, and we very readily express our regret the mistake should have been made.

GAS FROM KIMMERIDGE COAL.—The rich oil-bearing shale exist ing in Dorsetshire, and known as kimmeridge coal or clay, is at present receiving attention from the Rev. Henry Moule, of earth-closet celebrity, as a gas-producing material. A few weeks since the same gentleman's suggestion to substitute kimmeridge clay and chalk for coal in the production of heat was noticed in the Mining Journal, and it was pointed out that the all-important element of comparison—the number of heat-units produced—was not even referred to. His present proposition appears to be to employ kimmeridge shale as a gas-producing material, and chalk as a purifier, yet the suggestion is prominently put forward as a new artificial light. Mineral burning-oil manufacturers and gas engineers will have no difficulty in estimating to what extent so high sounding a title is justified, although the illuminating power of the gas and the apparatus used in its manufacture are both kept secret. If kimmeridge clay can be profitably turned to account, as Mr. Moule suggests it will, doubtless, be advantageous, but to describe a gas from an oil-bearing shale as a new artificial light is scarcely justifiable.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The production effected

an oil-bearing shale as a new artificial light is scarcely justifiable.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The production effected at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's coal mines last year was 909,373 tons, as compared with 709,654 tons in 1872, showing an increase last year of 109,719 tons. The production of the mines under lease by the company declined, however, last year to 171,780-tons, as compared with 215,236 tons in 1872. The production of the company's Summit Mines last year presented a small decrease as compared with 1872. There was an unexpected delay in completing improvements, and some of the old mines gave out in the spring before new ones were ready to supply their places; this was not remedied until October, when the demand fell off, in consequence of the prostration of the iron and other industries using hard coal. About 225 tons of sami-bitumious coal are now consumed every 24 hours at the rolling-mill of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company at Cumberland, Maryland, and 600 men are now at work on full time in and about the mill. The coal movement of Pennsylvania still exhibits a decline for this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873.

beds in these parts were dipping at considerable angles, but the report states that all the beds yet passed through are horizontal. One of the most important results of the exploration has been the discovery of gypsun and other beds which are likely to prove commercially productive. Attached to the report is a list of the fossils which have been found. It is at present intended to continue the work to a depth of 1000 ft., when it is confidently hoped the paleozoic strata will have been reached, and the problem thus far settled. The committee report that they have sufficient funds for this purpose, and should it be deemed desirable to continue the operations beyond the depth, a conference will be held to consider the the question before soliciting further contributions. The present balance in hand is 5761.4s.4d.

THE RIO TINTO DISTRICT.

A correspondent of the Journal Official, writing from Cadiz under A correspondent of the Journal Officiet, writing from Caliz under date of March 12, gives a very glowing account of the state of commercial activity and material prosperity of the province and port of Huelva (Spain). Removed by the whole length and breadth of the Peninsula from the scene of the present Carlist, and recent cantonal, disturbances, and fostered and encouraged by the energy and capital imported by British and German enterprise, this favoured district has within the last few years become the centra (or seen.) capital imported by British and German enterprise, this favoured district has, within the last few years, become the centre (or scene) of a vast mining industry. Iron pyrites, copper pyrites, copper precipitate, bar-copper, and manganese, the produce of the Tharsis, Rio Tinto, Mason's, and other mines, have become in great request for export to foreign markets. Upwards of 90 per cent. of the exports are shipped to Great Britain, and the demand in this country and on the Continent has hitherto been limited solely by the supply. To the important mines just mentioned must be added that of Rio Tinto, at this moment being vigorously developed by an English company.

company.

A glance at the following figures will show the rapid growth of this important trade. When the mining business was first started at Huelva, about 1861, the total value of the exports and imports for one year did not exceed 89,000 frs. (3260l.) In 1871-2 this total had risen to 17½ millions francs (asy, 700,000l), and in 1872-3 to 18¾ millions francs (750,000l.) The shipping returns show 61 vessels entered and cleared in 1861, and 1107 vessels, with a total of 533,916 tons, entered and cleared in 1871. It will be readily understood that such a large impetus given to the export mining trade the imports expecially of machinery, coal and coke have been materially. ports, especially of machinery, coal, and coke, have been materially augmented.

augmented.

Whether it be that the natives of the province of Huelva have been actuated by a desire to make the most of the rising trade of their country, or that the demand for labour has kept the people's hands out of mischief, there can be no doubt about the fact that during the last five or six years, which have seen so much turbulence and bloodshed in less favoured parts of Spain, this province has been remarkable for minding its own business, and for holding aloof from every description of political disturbance. Socialists, cantonalists, and other demagogues have, on several occasions, endeavoured to seduce the people from their work, but the receptions which these incendiaries met was such, that they were glad to escape which these incendiaries met was such, that they were glad to escape to more congenial soil. When we consider the incredible fertility of the province for wine, oil, and cereals, its inexhaustible mineral resources, and its exceptionably favourable situation for a large shipping trade, we cannot doubt but that Huelva is destined to see a brilliant and prosperous future, and that at no remote date.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

Probably at no time since the Great Laxey Mining Company has been in existence has there been more imperative necessity than at present for all interested in the permanent welfare of the enterprise to give their earnest support to the directors in order to prevent the success of the fresh efforts which are being made to tear the company to pieces by the creation of internal dissension. But for the failure of a few comparatively small shareholders to leave the settlement of matters, unquestionably within the province of the executive to settle, in the hands of the gentlemen occupying the position of resident or acting members of the board of direction, it is probable that what is now looked back to with regret as "the great strike" would never have assumed the dimensions it did, and would never have caused such irreparable loss to both shareholders and workmen, and yet a certain proportion of the shareholders are again rushing headlong into a similar mistake. The accounts which were issued to the shareholders, and referred to in last week's Journal, should suffice to satisfy the shareholders that the mine is making large profits, since they show a credit balance of 5736L, after paying Probably at no time since the Great Laxey Mining Company has large profits, since they show a credit balance of 5736L, after paying a dividend of 7500L in November, notwithstanding the fact that the price of lead is lower, and that all the difficulties (now happily bassing away) of increased cost of labour and materials had to be

In the face of the facts before him, Mr. Dearden and his party declare it to be their opinion that the existing depression of the Great Laxey Mining property arises mainly from improper working and defective management, and contemplate the formation of a committee of shareholders for the purpose of making a reliable investimittee of shareholders for the purpose of making a reliable investigation into the affairs of the company and the working of the mine generally, and of obtaining any changes that be found desirable. It is evident, says Mr. Dearden, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, is verging on the ruinous condition of the expenditure exceeding the income. Acting upon this erroneous impression—for it cannot be supposed any gentleman would knowingly sacrifice the welfare of a prosperous concern for his own personal advantage, or to run down the price in order to increase his own interest at the expense of his co-partners—Mr. Dearden proposes to submit a motion at the meeting, on April 8, which he states will probably take the form of a committee to investigate and report, and he has sent a circular and solicited proxies to enable him to carry outhis views. But, although the opposition of Mr. Dearden and his party may prove, by the amount of support he obtains at and his party may prove, by the amount of support he obtains at the meeting, to be insignificant, the prejudicial effect which it must have upon the company cannot be doubted.

have upon the company cannot be doubted.

The answer of the Chairman, however, is complete and suggestive.

Mr. Dumbell observes that Mr. Dearden has comparatively only recently become a shareholder in the company; but during that time he has made himself extremely disagreeable to the directors and managers of the mine; and, whilst finding fault with everything connected with the mine, continues to increase his number of shares in the company. Mr. Dearden's circular has the printed names of 23 shareholders, exclusive of his own, which, considering there are more than 500 shareholders in the company, is, Mr. Dumbell is naturally pleased to see, a very meagre proportion of the whole. Again, out of 15,000 shares in the company, these parties only profess to represent 1738, while the directors alone hold more than 2000 shares. Mr. Dearden and his party state that they seek at the meeting of the company in London, on April 8, to propose and pass a resolution for the appointment "of a committee to investigate and report;" and, in order to carry such a motion, Mr. Dearden is now by his circular canvassing the shareholders for votes. A more mischievous course can hardly be conceived. In the confusion that would certainly ensue shares in the company would fall to a mere nominal value, and no doubt some individuals would largely increase their number of shares at eventually a large profit, at a grivous loss to many of the present holders. The answer of the Chairman, however, is complete and suggestive. largely increase their number of shares at eventually a large profit, at a grievous loss to many of the present holders. The principal statement, Mr. DUMBELL continues, upon which Mr. DEARDEN seeks to carry his motion is where he says "It is evident

Dearder new ones were ready to supply their places; this was not remedied until October, when the demand fell off, in consequence of the prostration of the iron and other industries using hard coal. About 225 tons of sami-bitumious coal are now consumed every about at the rolling-mill of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company at Cumberland, Maryland, and 600 men are now at work of the shareholders were fully convineed of this before a full time in and about the mill. The coal movement of Pennsylvania sponding period of 1873.

Dearder new ones where ready to supply their places; this was not the prostration of the iron and other industries using hard coal. About 225 tons of sami-bitumious coal are now consumed every plant that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield, that the mine, without any diminution in the richness of its yield. About 225 tons of smi-bitumious coal are now consumed every bear of the suspraidium period of the spenditure exceeding whether the plant that the mine, without any diminution in the trin raised in that the mine, without any diminution in the trin raised in that the mine, without any diminution in the trin raised in that the mine, without any diminution in the time may be a verying upon the replaced in the color of the spenditure exceeding the other whether any of the shareholders were fully convinced of this before the yeal that the mine, without any diminution

for 40 years, and for more than 30 years a director, and has never received one shilling of remuneration; but he declines to submit to be insulted at the instance of Mr. Dearden or any of his party.

That the shareholders generally have sufficient confidence in the board to prevent the opposition being successful is confidently believed, but it is essential that all should be upon their guard against any movement calculated to lead weak or timid shareholders to lose their interests in the mine through failure to comprehend the true nature and intention of the opposition.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

April 2.—The Coal and Iron Trades of South Staffordshire have been brought to a virtual dead-lock by the strike of 15,000 colliers and the consequent stoppage of the greater part of the fuel supply of the district. A final attempt to avert this calamity was made last Friday evening at a meeting of coalmasters and representative miners held at Dudley under the presidency of Mr. Fisher Smith. The coalmasters saw no reason to depart from the resolution passed at the meeting held in Birmingham three weeks ago, reducing the wages of thick-coal miners 1s. and thin-coal miners 9d. per day. On learning that the masters would abide by the resolution the delegates announced that on the expiration of the notices on the following day (Saturday) a strike would commence throughout the whole of the South Staffordshire district. Some of the small firms, and one or two large ones not in connection with the Trade Association, are employing their miners at the old rate of wages, but the output of these mines bears only a small proportion to the total average yield of the whole district. How long this disastrous state of affairs will continue remains to be proved, but there are no indications of a speedy settlement. On the contrary, both sides seem to be preparing for a lengthened resistance. House coal has been advanced by the local merchants 3s, 4t, per ton.

The following pig-iron makers in South Staffordshire have either damped down or altogether extinguished their blast-furnaces, and there is reason to fear that a considerable addition to the list will

The following pig-iron makers in South Staffordshire have either damped down or altogether extinguished their blast-furnaces, and there is reason to fear that a considerable addition to the list will shortly have to be made: —Priorsfield Company, 3; Roberts and Co., Tipton Green, 2; Willingsworth Company, 1; G. B. Thorneyeroft and Co., 1; Round and Co., 1; Cochrane and Co., 3; Groneutt and Co., 3; B. Rose, 1; Barborsfield Company, 2; Parkfield Company, 1; A. Hickman, 1; Chillington Company, 2; Bilston Brook, 1; Jones (Birchells), 1; Geo. Hickman, 1; Darlaston Steel and Iron Company, 2; Solly and Urwick, 1; John Bagnall and Sons (calcining furnaces), 2. The majority of those furnaces are altogether blowa out. The diminished consumption of fuel represented by the figures quoted is something enormous. There is no business doing in pig-iron worth notice, and the range of prices is, therefore, virtually nominal at 4l. for common cinder to 7l. for all-mine. The finished iron branch of the trade is without feature since our last notice. The mills and forges will be closed this week for the Easter holidays, and the ironmasters as a rule will not be sorry for this notice. The mills and lorges will be closed this week for the Easter holidays, and the ironmasters as a rule will not be sorry for this temporary suspension of operations. The present condition of the iron trade in all branches has been aptly described as "stale, flat, and unprofitable." Common bars are quoted 11L, and marked ditto 14L per ton, other classes of finished iron being in the usual

147. per ton, other classes of finished iron being in the usual proportion.

Yesterday (Wednesday), at Wolverhampton, a meeting of iron-masters and ironworkers was held to discuss the wages question, and the representatives of the men offered such concessions as will most probably put an end to the dispute at the adjourned meeting, to be held in London on Wednesday next.

Sandwell Park Colliery shares are quoted 350, buyers; Chillington Iron 7, sellers; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 7\(\frac{3}{2}\) to 8; Patent Shaft and Axle, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) prem., sellers; Patent Nut and Bolt, \(\frac{1}{2}\) prem., sellers; and Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company, \(\frac{1}{2}\) prem.

ls prem,
The trial boring on the Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company's estate is now making satisfactory progress. The work is being conducted by the Diamond Rock Boring Company. The pebble beds have been passed through, and a stratum has been reached which correlates with the measures in other parts of the Cannock Chase field, under which very rich coal deposits have been found at an easy workable depth. Should the promises of success at present held out by this undertaking he realised it will prove only second. an easy workable depth. Should the promises of success at present held ont by this undertaking be realised it will prove only second in importance to the Sandwell Park enterprise, seeing that it will go far to establish the theory as to the correlation of the South Staffordshire and Shropshire coal fields.

In the North Staffordshire district a strike in the coal trade has been averted by a timely concession on the part of the men, who have agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent. The business doing, however, either in the coal or iron trade is very limited, and there does not seem much prospect of an early improvement.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

April 2.—We are inclined to agree with the remark made by Mr. Wellington, at the Providence meeting, that the present is the darkest cloud that has overshadowed Cornwall within the present generation. But, what then? The stormiest day must have an end; there is sunshire as well as gloom; and with him also we are not at all disposed to look solely upon the dark side of things. Still the serious nature of the present conjuncture cannot be concealed. The renewed drop in the tin standard—if, indeed, there can now be said to be such a thing as a standard in the old sense—of the present week has brought it down to a point disagreeably close to that of the last depression, but, unfortunately, the conditions are unequal, and the adpression, but, unfortunately, the conditions are unequal, and the additional cost of coals, which do not fall by any means as rapidly as was anticipated, more than makes up for the trilling margin on the price of tin. Yet, go where one will in the county, nine out of ten of those by whose opinions we should be guided in or linary times any that they believe the depression is but temporary, and that the darkest hour, which invariably precedes the dawn, cannot be far off. darkest hour, which invariably precedes the dawn, cannot be far off. At the same time, there is a manifest lack of spirit and enterprise among the general public, and the metal market must recover appreciably before confidence will revive. Of course, we are beset with rumours of the immense quantities of Australian tin on its way home, and it is of very little use saying that one does not believe it, when the buying is all in the hands of those who say they do. It is a pity our leading tin mines had not clubbed together and sent out a competent person to see what these much-vaunted deposits of tin really are; not that it much matters at present prices, for no one in his senses believes that, taking into consideration the extra cost of labour in Australia, with the charge of freight, and the uncertain water supply, it can pay Australians to send home tin for 50/, a ton. The market may be overstocked for awhile, but it cannot remain so. The demand for the metal is clearly increasing, and a few more

The market may be overstocked for awhile, but it cannot remain so. The demand for the metal is clearly increasing, and a few more weeks like those which we have lately had in Cornwall will reduce the supply very materially. Why, the restriction of operations at Wheal Owles and Botallack, and the minor changes in that district, will lessen the output by something like 500 tons a year; and when to that we add the restriction of operations at Wheal Vor, and the abandonment of such mines as North Crofty, North Roskear, besides the smaller concerns that are either "knocked" now, or are not far removed from that consummation, it does not seem at all unlikely that by the middle of the year the reduction in the tin raised in moved from that consummation, it does not seem at all unlikely that by the middle of the year the reduction in the tin raised in Cornwall will be nearer 2000 tons than anything else—of course, speaking roughly. Setting this against the Australian imports—which we hold under present circumstances must diminish—it seems reasonable to expect that a fair season of prosperity is in store for the mines that survive the present ordeal.

As we have said before, if ever there was a time when all who are interested in mining should put their shoulders to the wheel, and help to keep the machine noving, "One and All," it is now. The lords, especially, may be called upon to aid. Times such as these show in the most forcible manner the evil of the dues system as at present worked, which we have so often condemned. If dues were only paid on profits, as they ought to be, instead of upon the gross

property would bring to their senses, but there is only one that we have heard of who has adopted such a course as that which has compelled the immediate abandonment of Wheal Mary Ann. It must be terribly aggravating to the adventurers in that concern that the obstinacy of one man should prevent their developing the piece of ground into which their lodes run; but apparently it is of no use waiting.

ground into which their lodes run; but apparently it is of no use waiting.

The position of the mines round Camborne and Illogan calls for very serious consideration. Five-sixths of the difficulties which have now arisen would be non-existent if in the days of their prosperity these concerns had united with some of their Redruth brethren in the construction of a second county adit. But here the old Cornish motto "One and All" did not apply, and now it is making itself felt most unpleasantly. Mines in this district are less independent of each other than those of any other in the county. While they are all at work the burden of the water charges is distributed. Let one stop, and the weight upon the others is increased. The stoppage of North Roskear was not a matter of so much importance in that particular, but when it was decided that North Crofty should be abandoned, and when Wheal Seton succumbed, then matters began to look serious indeed. The abandonment of North Crofty throws the water from that mine upon Wheal Seton, and it must either be met at Wheal Seton or West Seton. The latter mine would go on well enough if it were let alone, but now its adventurers must either give up or bear the increa-ed burden thrown upon them by both Wheal Seton and North Crofty. They hope, and not without reason, to be aided by Wheal Basset in this difficulty. And they do not stand alone. Suppose that West Seton were to succumb, the mischief would not end there. The water which heretofore North Crofty, Wheal Seton, and West Seton kept under—to say nothing of North Roskear—would assuredly find its way elsewhere, and in all probability other mines would sink under the pressure if joint drainage operations of some kind or other were not undertaken. Then, again, we see the urgent need there is for a closer union among those interested in mining than at present exists.

The labour question has assumed a new phase, and the men have

The labour question has assumed a new phase, and the men have taken so determined an attitude in relation to the five-weeks month that it is never likely to be revived permanently again. If they were able to carry their point individually at Basset and Condurrow, they are certain to be able to do so when backed up by the Union which they formed at Camborne on Saturday. To do the men justice, their proceedings were orderly, and their language temperate; and they expressed themselves as quite ready to bear their share of the company laying a by whitting to a reduction of wages. It is the five expressed themselves as quite ready to bear their share of the common burden, by submitting to a reduction of wages. It is the five-weeks month system that they object to, and, with others, they contend that the difficulties of account consequent upon its adoption have been greatly exaggerated. It is not at all unlikely that we should have heard far less of the objections to the new system if it had been recognised at the outset that some modification in the accounts were recognised at the outset that some modification in the accounts were recognised as the outset that some modification in the accounts were recognised as the outset that some modification in the accounts were recognised as the outset that some modification in the accounts were recognised as the outset that some modification in the accounts were recognised as the outset that some modification in the accounts were recognised as the outset that some modification in the accounts of the outset that the outset that some modification is the account of the outset that the outset that some modification is the account of the outset that the outset that some modification is the account of the outset that the outset that some modification is the account of the outset that the outset that the outset that some modification is the account of the outset that the outset t counts was necessary, and provision made for apportioning, instead of lumping, the thirteen month's cost. There are mines more exten-sive than any in Cornwall where both tutwork and tribute are carried on, and where the men are paid weekly, without any difficulty. Be that as it may, the miners appear determined to resist what they call the five-weeks month resurrection, and there are a good many mines in which no attempt will be made to make them.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

April 1.—The Warrant Market began to exhibit more steadiness during the latter part of last week, and a good business was done from 79s. 6d. to 83s. 6d. cash, closing on Friday at 82s. 6d. On Monday the report of another large failure in the iron trade caused a very dull feeling, and transactions took place from 79s. 6d. to 89s. 6d. closing with sellers at 79s. Yesterday business was done as low as 77s. 6d., but it rallied from this point up to 79s. 6d. and closed with sellers at 79s. To-day the market opened firmly at 80s., receded during the afternoon to 78s. 6d., and closed more firmly again with buyers at 79s. 6d. The failures of Messrs. Watson, Campbell, and Company, and Messrs. R. Hannay and Sons, lave had a serious effect on the iron trade in this quarter, but it is worthy of remark that they have been brought about not by losses in any legitimate business, either as iron manufacturers or iron merchants, but by large speculative operations, carried on in a falling market. April 1.—The Warrant Market began to exhibit more steadines but by large speculative operations, carried on in a falling market.

The prices of Makers' Iron continue very irregular, but the under-

noted are approximate quo			mai No.			ne No.	
G.m.b, at Glasgow (deliver							
Gartsherrie ditto	ditto						
Coltness ditto	ditto	**********					6
Summerlee ditto	ditto	**********	90	0			
Carnbroe ditto	ditto	***			*****		
Monkland ditto	ditto	*********		_			
Clyde ditto	ditto	***********					-
Govan, at Broomielaw		***********		6			0
					******	82	0
Calder ditto		**********		_			
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan	ditto	*** *******	87	6	*****	84	0
Eglinton ditto	ditto	***********			******	80	0
Dalmellington ditto	ditto		-	_		-	-
Carron, at Grangemouth, s	elected, ditto	**********	90	0	*****	400	-
Shotts, at Leith	ditto					82	6
Kinnefl, at Bonesa	ditto				*****	-	-
	SHIPMENTS.						
Week ending March 29, 187	3			T	ons	11.1	67
Week ending March 28, 187	4					10,6	
Decrease						- 5	66
Total decrease since Dec. 25	, 1873					41,5	51
Imports of Middlesborough pig							
Week ending March 28, 187	4			T	ons	2,9	30
Week ending March 29, 187	3						50
Increase						2.1	
Total increase for 1874							

As no reconciliation has yet taken place between the miners and their employers, not more than 32 furnaces are to-day in blast; and although the colliers have in several instances intimated their willalthough the colliers have in several instances intimated their willingness to accept of the reduction or 20 per cent., the masters have
intimated their unwillingness to put their blasts in operation till
they are better assured that the employees are willing to attend to
their work, and work six days in the week. Three conferences
have been held of miners' delegates since last report, and as many
meetings in the several coal districts with bodies of men; and at
the conference held yesterday it was resolved by a majority to
remain on strike, several delegates declining to vote. Mr. McDonald
was telegraphed for, and, by letter, he condemned their resolution not to adopt Mr. Ferrie's sliding-scale, which he regarded
as a paneon for their ills. Divided counsels are relief the miner. as a panacea for their ills. Divided counsels are railing the miners and we do not, therefore, look for a prolongation of the strike beyond eight or ten days.

We very much regret to announce the failure of Messrs. Hannay

and Sons, whose position, both in the mercantile wood iron manufacture, has long ranked very high. world and in the local iron manufacture, has long ranked very high. Some reports had it that the liabilities were about half a million sterling, but we are informed on good authority that they will be nearer 800,000% than 500,000%; in the meantime, however, nothing positive can be said on that point. The books of the firm have been placed in the hands of Mr. William Mackinnon, of Messrs. M'Clelland, Mackinnon, and Blyth, and a report may be looked for in the course of a week or ten days. Most of the liabilities affect local firms—those of four firms, we are informed, amounting together to no less than 120,000l.

It is confidently affirmed (even among the creditors) that the estate will realise 12s. 6d. in 1/s., and some persons believe that it will yield more than 13s. Messrs. Hannay and Sons were the proprieters of the Blochairn Ironworks, which passed into the hands of a limited liability company last year, Mr. Robert Hannay, jun., being the chairman.

being the chairman.

The creditors of Watson and Campbell (whose suspension we no ticed last week) have been informed that the composition to be paid would be at the rate of 3s. 6d. in 1l. The liabilities amount to the sum of 3/24,475l., and the assets to 58,398l. A reduction in the price of malleable iron was expected both yesterday and to-day, but we do not yet hear of any firm who has taken the initiative. The works are partially employed, and it is supposed that if the pig market was steadied some orders would be placed for various descriptions of finished iron. The cognate branches of the trade are quiet, but

there are indications that work is held in reserve. Good shipments

of machinery have taken place from the Clyde since last week.

The Coal Trade is fairly active, and shipping orders are rather plentiful, but the Ayrshire quotations are about 6d. a ton lower than they were a week a zo. There the sale masters were under some fear that the ironmasters are about to send in the produce of their pits to market, and are cautious as to their quotations, which are rather easier. Should the ironmasters adopt this latter course we shall see the reader of the reader of the reader. easier. Should the frommatters adopt this latter course we shall soon have cheap coals, as the quantity they consume amounts to about 10,500 tons per day, 8000 tons of which are not being required owing to the damping-out of about 90 furnaces. From the Scotch ports 27,642 tons were shipped this week against 34,608 tons in the corresponding week in 1873.

COCKBURN'S SAFETY-VALVE.

COCKBURN'S SAFETY-VALVE.

Str.,—While still remembering the very dreadful boiler explosion which occurred at Blackburn a few weeks ago, we are sure that you would be glad to hear, as well as many of your readers who are interested in steam-power, that another valuable invention for rendering steam-boilers safer has been introduced by an ingenious mechanic, a citizen of Glasgow-Mr. Cockburn, of Crawford street. Since the in vention of the injector by Giffard there has been nothing so novel and ingenious introduced connected with steam-boilers so far as we are aware, and its action is not altogether dissimilar from that of the injector, though applied for a very different purpose. We have no hesitation in stating that Cockburn's patent safety-valve is undoubtedly the most simple, perfect safety-valve ever invented. The construction being founded upon uncerving natural laws, its action can always be depended upon, and immediate relief given to the boiler whenever the pressure rises (say) I be above the desired maximum pressure. With this valve, and Harrison's fusible plug in the flues, no explosion could possibly occur in any well-constructed boiler, unless pressed far beyond its natural proved strength, or through the common, and dangerous, but perfectly avoidable, action of corrosion from leakages or damp foundations. We need scarcely say that we will be most happy to give any information regarding these valves to all who may feel interested in the subject. Mr. Cockburn is so busy, so unobtrusive, that he neither courts publicity nor fame for his invention; but we are much mistaken if, ere many years pass, he will not have the satisfaction of gaining both, and also of knowing that his invention has rendered life and property around steam-boilers safer than in days good by.—St. Enach-square, Glasgow, Merch 27.

T. and J. HAMLITON.

P.S.—The great efficiency of this valve, which is not to be mistaken for that of Cowburn's, may be better understood from the fact that when the fixed maximum pressure is reached (say)

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

April 2.—Since the late reduction in the price of coals a considerable business has been done in most branches of the trade, and at the moment the fall in prices appears to be arrested. There are still, however, considerable stocks held at many places, and short time is now resorted to at most works, in order, if possible, to clear away old stocks. The very disturbed state of the Coal Trade of late has has had the effect of making consumers extremely cautious as to contracts for any lengthened period, and many of them have only made such arrangements for six months, whereas formerly they were made for periods from one to seven years.

contracts for any lengthened period, and many of them have only made such arrangements for six months, whereas formerly they were made for periods from one to seven years.

An alarming accident took place at the East Castle Colliery, near Amsfield Plain, in West Durham, on Monday. There are two seams worked at this colliery—the Five Quarter and Brass Hill seams—and the roads to both those seams meet at a point on the main road some distance from the working shaft. It was known that in the Five-Quarter seam old workings a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas was lodged, and means had been used to prevent its escape to the main road. However, from some cause a large quantity of gas had about ten o'clock on the day named burst on to the main road, and it was so powerful that the men who first met with it were knocked down. Upwards of 160 men and boys were employed in the mine at this time, and some of them made their escape by a level drift in another direction, but most of them had to struggle through the deadly gas, and many were overpowered and had to be carried out of the workings; all, however, have recovered, with one exception. When intelligence reached Mr. Shipley, the overman, that an outburst of gas had taken place he at once proceeded into the workings, and two deputies—Thomas Johnson and Jumes Jackson—accompanied tim. They were all, however, knocked down by the choke-damp, and were carried out by other relieving parties. All recovered with the exception of James Jackson, who was found to be quite dead. The Government Inspector visited the place and examined the workings on Tuesday, and a searching investigation will be made into all the circumstances attending this extraordinary case. Various conflicting statements are made as to the cause of the sudden outburst of the gas. It is, however, who was found to be quite dead. The Government Inspector visited the place and the open spaces in the seam are likely to be filled with carbonic acid gas. It is also asserted that one of the old seams was fired

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—There is no improvement in iron trade, but, on the contrary, increased distrust on account of the large failures in Glasgow, as it is understood that those failures seriously affect parties here at Newcastle and in Cleveland. It is hardly possible to give quotations as to the present prices of pig and bar iron, as although comparatively only small quantities are sold, the prices of both kinds of iron are very varied. No improvement in the state of those trades can now be expected until the rayed questions connected with the rate of ways are settled in the vexed questions connected with the rate of wages are settled in the coal and iron trades.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON TRADE.—The coal trade continues very dull, although there has been a little improvement in tinues very dail, atthough there has been a little improvement in shipping. A good deal of coal and iron ore has been stacked lately. Good iron ore can now be bought for cash at 27s. 6d. per ton. Another strike is likely to take place at the Aspatria Colliery, the misunderstanding, or quarrel, has occurred as follows:—During the coal famine, when anything of a black colour was eagerly bought, the bottom coal, which is coarse, and had up to that time been left untouched, was sent out and sold, but now that slack trade has come eagen this coal is to be left below, and the men demand same extra again this coal is to be left below, and the men demand some extra pay on this score. The masters object to pay any more tonnage price, and the men have given notice to quit, while the masters have given notice to the men occupying houses belonging to the owners, so that at present it is probable there will be a strike shortly.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

April 2.—There is no change in the Coal and Iron Trades since last report, both continue very depressed. Further reductions in prices are expected, and would no doubt have taken place before this but for the labour complications that have arisen. There is a good deal

of underselling in the market, and great competition.

There seemed every prospect of a great strike in the Wigan district early this week. Many of the collieries stood idle, and the streets of Wigan and St. Helens were thronged. By means of a conference between representatives of the masters and of the men, however, a very friendly feeling was maintained, and the men have gone in on the reduction of 15 per cent. The masters agreed that there should be no more reductions for two months; and that in all future cases before notices of re luctions are given, there should be a meeting between representatives of masters and men.

tatives of masters and men.

The Wigan Coal and Iron Company (Limited) half-yearly report says—"There has been a good demand for both cannel and coal, but the output having again fallen off the sales have necessarily decreased. The weighing clause of The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872, came into force on August 1, and very considerable loss was occasioned in effecting an adjustment from measure to weight; at 1872, came into force on August 1, and very considerable loss was occasioned in effecting an adjustment from measure to weight; at those pits where it had been impossible to erect weighing machines the men ceased work at many of the mines for a long time. The prices of coal did not vary much until towards the latter end of the half-year, when there was a decided reduction. The price of iron has been greatly reduced during the half-year. The lear which your directors expressed in their last report that the effect of the Mines Act and the increasing price of materials must tend to increase the cost of production and narrow the balance of profit has, unfortunately, already proved correct. The iron trade has been much less active during the half-year, demand has not been nearly so good, and prices have fallen off very considerably. It has again been most difficult to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials. It was needful to purchase a large quantity of coke from other districts to keep the furnaces in blast during the stoppage of the pits; a high price had to be paid for this fuel. It has been impossible to purchase ore at lower prices. Another furnace has been put out of blast, and is, together with that blown out during the past half-year, in course of repair. The importance of obtaining a regular and adequate snaply of ore for the furnaces, and the difficulty which has lately been experienced has caused your directors to consider whether the want cannot be overcome by securing ore from abroad, and, with the sanction of the shareholders, they propose to make further investigations, and, if it should appear advisable, to enter into negociations for the purpose of carrying out that object. With that view a resolution enlarging the powers of the directors to the necessary extent will be submitted as a special resolution. Nour directors have thought it prudent further to increase the reserve fund, and they have, therefore, set aside the sum of 30,000. If more the profits of the half-year contained amongst others t

stores, and sundries, 245,039.; purchase of wagons, 8344.; rates and taxen, 250.; mine rents, 23,672.; depreciation, 35,104. On the credit side of the accounts were the following: —Increase in stocks, 35,611.; such so food, 624,396.; ironous were the following: —Increase in stocks, 35,611.; such so food, 624,396.; ironous were down at 1,018,253. At the Manchester Geological Society ordinary meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thomas Knowles, M.P., in the chair), a lecture on "The different methods of Coal-Cutting by Machinery" was delivered by Mr. W.W. J. Traice. The lecturer said he did not think that the history of coal-cutting by machinery would go further back than 1890. The value of the ideas embodied in previous inventions need not be ignored; indeed, many had probably been revived in subsequent appliances, but that period roughly mach turning point when the introduction of such machinery, instead of being sakance, began to be regarded as a possibility by the mining world. The world in the probably been revived in subsequent appliances, but that period roughly method turning point when the introduction of such machinery, instead of being that the probably been revived in subsequent appliances, but that period roughly more than 3 in. in height.—2. To make a machiner, such growen for to average method in the subsequent appliances, but that period roughly more than 3 in. in height.—2. To make a machiner, such growen for to average method of the machine should be adjusted handly in the spaces where it had to work height and are that could be adjusted handly in the spaces where it had to work height and are that with a standard or the machine should not require more thanyout three to it, and do all the work heidentaft to the operation.—6. That it weight of the machine should not require more thanyout three to it, and do all the work heidentaft to the operation.—6. That it is very six being the substitution of the proper shall be added to the proper shall be machines height work more conditions might be fullified, and by

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

April 2.—There has been no alteration whatever in the state of the

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

April 2.—There has been no alteration whatever in the state of the trade in Derbyshire since last notice. The demand for iron is very fair, considering the depression which prevails in Sheffield. The foundries are doing very well, the Staveley Company turning out large quantities of pipes, for the production of which the works enjoy a very high reputation. At Dronfield the Messrs. Lucas are doing a good business in malleable castings and in spades and shovels. The collieries are far from busy, and the price of coal is fully as low as it has been at any period during the last two years, and it is a notable fact that coal is now being sent from Derbyshire to some of the ironworks in Leeds. This shows that there must be a difference at the very least of 3s. per ton at the pits rear Leedsad those in the Erewash Valley. The strike at the Tapton Colliery still continues, and there is every appearance that it is likely to last, as the men are drawing a weekly allowance from the Miners' Association. In other parts of the country a considerable number of men are under notice with regard to a reduction of wages.

The Sheffield Trades are in a very unsettled state, and a good many men are on short time. But, as the price of coal is coming down, it is believed that business will improve before long. Indeed, the very light price of find his tended almost as much as anything else to depress several branches, and the removal of that difficulty will be soon felt in a pretty general revival of trade. Paquestion of a reduction of the miners' wages in South Yorkshire has not as we been mooted, but when it is there is every evidence that it will be entertuined in a friendly spirit on the part of the representatives of the men. In West Yorkshire he wages question is to be left to arbitration. It may be said that, taking theed to all the production of the miners' wages in South Yorkshire has not as we been mooted, but when it is there is every evidence that it will be entertuined in a friendly

NEW INSPECTOR OF MINES.—Mr. S. R. Gibson, manager of the Tapton Collieries, Chesterfield, having passed the necessary examination before the Commissioners at Westminster, the Secretary of State has appointed him Assistant Inspector of Coal Mines in the North Stafford, Salop, and Chester district.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

April 2.—The general state of things remains much about the same in this district. There has been no material change in the from Trade, but we have now reached the end of the first quarter, and there is some reason for expecting a better trade generally. It may be termed the turning point, as the spring business usually gives appreciable impetus to the trade. We cannot, however, expect many new orders until after the quarterly meetings of the informasters are held, as it is still generally expected that some important alterations will be made in quotations. Still there is some prospect that it will not be needs any formanufacturers to make the large reductions in prices that were once educated upon. There appears to be no doubt that buyers have a great number of orders to give out, and it is believed that some fair re-adjustment of quotities will be sufficient to induce them to place specifications. If this prove to be so the difficulty in regard to the wages question will not be so great as has been apprehended, for surely the ironworkers, seeing the altered state of things, will not so unmindful of their own and their employers' position as to resist a fair modification of the wages rate. Russian orders have not come in to any extent yet, but the firm of the wages rate. The committee of the wages rate and men have failed in making any arrangement with regard to the wages question, and as the notices expire the works are stonned, so that the lock, out threatened is being

have failed in making any arrangement with regard to the wages question, the notices expire the works are stopped, so that the lock out threatened is arried out in earnest.

carried out in earnest.

The demand for Coal continues about the same as for some weeks past, and there is, therefore, but little change in the position of the trade; and the change in the position of the trade in the position of the is satisfactory to find that the future prospects are more hopeful. The masters having postponed the proposed reduction in wages has produced a more concliatory feing amongst the colliers, and the district will, at least, not be precipitated into another struggle between masters and men. At a mass meeting, held in Monauther struggle between masters and men. At a mass meeting, held in Monauthsire, this week, the following resolutions have been passed:—"That the st thanks of the Association of Miners be given to the masters for their re consideration of the matter of the proposed reduction in price, and for the wildrawl of the threatened notice," "That the meeting, representing the colliers of their condition that all other mining districts co-operate with them."

At the West Moyston Coal Company's statutory meeting the Chairman (Mr. Richard Shaw, M.P.) stated that the directors, from a personal inspection of the properties in North Wales. A large number of applications for shares had been refused, but the Chairman promised that in the event of a further issue the existing shareholders would have the first offer. Mr. Hogson, of Manchester, is

DING-DONG is apparently the model bal of the county. It raised DING-DONG is apparently the model bal of the county. It rates and sold 76 tons of tin last quarter. "What of that?" promptly ejaculates one. "It it had not raised any tin, so much the better for other strugging cerns," Yes; but at its meeting on Tuesday it was shown that the wages purevious Friday were charged, and not only every penny of the men's pay known or ascertainable liabilities! What other mine can say "ditto" that fact? Surely Ding. Dong cost book would satisfy the most incompositied for concern the same properties of the control of the concern that the concern the concern that the concern the concern that is mainly held by smelters! Is not that one little circumstance suggesting such as the control of the concern that concern the concern that concern

TO MINING CAPITALISTS.

WANT TO SELL the following VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, situated in the FINEST LEAD AND ZINC PRODUCING THE STATE OF MISSOURI, UNITED STATES—Title perfect, no informed—consisting of about 600 acres, very partially developed, which produce—consisting of about 600 acres, very partially developed, which produce—consisting of about 600 acres, very partially developed, which produce and state and supply and the property of the manufacture of white and seagerly sought after in St. Louis for the manufacture of white and well watered and timbered, convenient to railway; freight cheap they the land well watered and timbered, convenient to railway; freight cheap they the land mining. There are large deposits of zinc ore, both silicate and sulfagnation mining. There are large deposits of zinc ore, both silicate and sulfagnation of properly handled with adequate capital, is capable of an emining the production of both lead and zinc, and is one of the most valuable atments a company could acquire. Price £25,000—£10,000 in fully paid-up \$2,5000 cab, and remainder in three equal annual instalments at 6 per cent. Set of English references.

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TO INVESTORS.

TWO SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM MET WITH—the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHINERY, principally new—the other, a LARGE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, all present and for the past 22 years in ACTIVE TRADE, and which has always realised very large profits—ARE NOW OFFERING.

Beautiful investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventitious Beautiful investors only are invited to apply for interests, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be lead with.

who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment,

apply personany, or address by letter—
Ma. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET,
MANCHESTER, will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letters

TO CAPITALISTS

TO UAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, one of the LARGEST FIELDS, situated in the heart of GERMANY, containing INEXHAUSTIBLE QUANTITIES of LASTIC CLAY, of the purest quality, suitable for any purpose, COAL, RONACEOUS QUARTZ, LIMESTONE, &c., yielding 20 to 25 per cent. net offit at least. Every possible facility of transport by rail and river on the spot. 2-mts able to introduce the business wanted. 2-mts able to introduce the business wanted. 2-mts able to introduce the business wanted. 3-mts able to introduce the business wanted was able to introduce the business wanted wanted wanted was able to introduce the business w

SALE OF MINE IN THE ISLE OF MAN. SALE OF MINE IN THE ISSUE OF A CAPITAL OF THE ISSUE OF THE

nited). sunk to a depth of 70 fathoms, and over 300 fathoms of driving have which have produced several tons of silver-lead ore. ral opinion of mining engineers that large deposits of ore will be

tepth.

The works are situate alongside the Baldwin River, which affords a supply of the file year round, adequate to all mining purposes.

It is est contains upwards of 400 acres, through which the great Foxdale lode is placed to pass, and is about four miles from the port of Douglas. Purple particulars may be had from the undersigned, to whom tenders are to forwarded up to the let of May next.

THOMAS BAWDEN, Broker, Douglas.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE. FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

10 BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit is sunk at yards deep to the seam containing the best description of Cannel. There are six other scans of good coal (the first being King Coal, only 14 yards under it) known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small flor a probable get in a few weeks of 400 tons daily at an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking one well worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, or celliery proprietors.

or colliery proprietors.

Address, "Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

NORTH WALES.

AFONEITHA AND CHRISTIONYDD COLLIERIES.

AFONEITHA AND CHRISTIONYDD COLLIERIES.

AFONEITHA AND CHRISTIONYDD COLLIERIES.

THIS PROPERTY is situated about 1½ mile from RUABON, and is connected with the Great Western and other railways by the Shropshire Union Railway Company's branch line, and sidings to the pits.

It consists of about 350 acres, and land is promised and can be had, if wanted. As some of the leases were short, new ones for all were obtained, and are in hand or preparing; they are all now for 21 years, and renewable. The collicries have been worked very successfully for a number of years by the late Mr. Robert Williams, of Mold, and was purchased recently from his trustees. Since the purchase was made about £4500 has been expended in improving and erectlag machinery and plant, repairing and driving roads into coal, and generally preparing for a much larger output.

The pits are now in a position to turn out 600 tons per week, and this could be doubled in another month or two with increased capital and labour.

There are Five Pits at work, or ready, as follows:—

No. 5, AFONEITHA PIT.—Working Yard Coal: This is one of the best coals in the kingdom, and is that supplied to the Royal Palaces, Windsor, &c., by the Raabon Coal Company, and from here.

No. 5, CHRISTIONYDD PIT.—Here the Wall and Bench and Half Yard Coals are being worked. The former is an excellent gas and coking and house coal, ond is useful worked. The former is an excellent gas and coking and house coal, ond is saily worked. The hatter is also a first-rate house coal, and is saily worked. The hitter is also a first-rate house coal, and is saily worked. The hitch will be a first-rate house coal, and is saily and large profit to erect a brickwork for fire-brick making of first quality, there being plenty of clay.

INNER PIT.—Working Wall and Bench, same as above.

No. 6, CHRISTIONYDD PIT.—In this part the Red Coal has just been opened out, and is of excellent quality.

An engine has been erected, and it is ready to work, and as soon as the head gear is ready men could be put in

nent. or SIX STEAM ENGINES, with all the necessary PLANT and AP-CES, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile tram railway, and good siding to the main rail-

way, &c., &c.

A FIRST-RATE CONCERN, and can easily be brought up to 600 tons or
1200 tons per week. Apply to—

THOMAS EDGLEY AND CO.,

Agents for the Purchase and Sale of Collieries and other Mineral Properties, &c.,

Mansion House Chambers, 12, Queen Victoria street, London, E.C.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND

NORTHUMBERIAND.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, the HUNSTANWORTH AND NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES the former about. The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W.B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to Joseph Dodds, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; or Mr. Thomas J. Bewick, C.E., No. 4, Queen-square, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

TO BE SOLD.

 ${
m B}^{
m EAM}$ ENGINE, $16rac{1}{2}$ inch cylinder, high pressure or condensing in good working trim, with foundation stones, complete.

PORTABLE ENGINES, for SINKING, MINING, or GENERAL PURPOSES, from 10 to 30-horse power, IN STOCK, or in PROGRESS OF Full particulars on application to—

BADGER AND SON, ENGINEERS, ROTHERHAM.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND

ORSALE,—
1.—A first class 50 h.p. nominal expansion condensing ENGINE, with expansion valve, reversing link motion, and air pumps, complete, and ready for work, nearly new.

2.—A 12 in. ceutrifugal PUMP and ENGINE, by Gwynne, 1800 gallons per minute, outer new.

ate, quite new sets of AIR COMPRESSORS, capable of pressing up to 100 lbs. to the re inch, with water jackets, all the working parts of steel—each set having the relicity of the pressing up to 100 lbs. to the re inch, with water jackets, all the working parts of steel—each set having the relicities of the property of the relicities of

J. H. MORGAN, 22, BROWN'S BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.

OR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, 4 Yorkshire plates throughout.

Apply to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries,

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the ST. BLAZEY CONSOLS TIN MINE (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday, the 19th day of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, as a going concern, at the Mart, Tokenhouse yard, in the City of London, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, the INTEREST of the COMPANY in the LEASES or MINE SETT, under which its operations at the said mine, situate in the parish of St. Blazey, within the said Stannaries, have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS
Belonging to the said company, and now being within and upon the said mine, and comprising, amongst numerous other effects.

A 30 in. cylinder double-acting ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in the house, and 7 ft. at the crank, with pumping crank attached, with TWO BOILERS, 9 and 11 tons; balance bob and rod; 110 fms. 13/ in. round flat rods; 20 fms. 3 in. ditto; balance bob at Colman's shaft; 40 ft. shears, with sheave balance bob at St. Blazey shaft; 48 ft. shears, legs 14 in. square; capstan, with cast-iron centre piece; 80 fms. 012 in. capstan rope; 300 fms. 23/ in. steel wire rope; 74 fms. 8 in. wood rods; seven sets of 5 in. rod plates; 90 fms. 20/ in. steel wire rope; 74 fms. 8 in. wood rods; seven piece and doorpiece; 9 in. plunger pole; 38 in. workings; 13 flat rods, wood stands, &c.; 13 stands for drawing 46 sheaves; travelling bob; angle bob at surface; shaft tackles and sheave; patent round buddles; 60 fms. of casing plank; double power crab winch; quantity of tackle rope; 36 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, vices, and tools; 20 galloms of oil; tallow; iron steam whim kibble; quantity of chain; set of good blocks; 12 head cast stamps asle, with blocks and brasses; wood frames for 12 heads; 12 ditto lifters; large launder to wheel, two horses (wood); quantity of old timber.

For further particulars, and to inspect the property, apply to the Official Liquidotr, Mr. John Herry Hamley, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro; or to MESSIS. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro. Dated Truro, March 26th, 1874.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY.

VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Feathers Hotel, Lydney, on Monday, April the 6th, 1874, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as shall be then produced:—

Lot 1.—All those highly important and valuable COLLIERIES, called or known by the name of HOPEWELL ENGINE COLLIERY, MAPLEFORD ENGINE AND MILES' LEVEL COLLIERY, comprising 175 acres of the Trenchard Veins of Coal, together with STEAM ENGINE in good working order, BOILER, and excellent Pit Framing and Pulley Wheel complete.

The above colleries are most advantageously situate, being within 20 yards of the Severn and Wye Railway, now in progress from Parkend to Coleford, one and a half mile from the Iron Furnaces and Tin plate Works at Parkend, and two miles from Coleford.

Two pits have been sunk to the Upper Trenchard Seam of Coal to a Acres.

a half mile from the Iron Furnaces and Tin plate Works at Parkend, and two
miles from Coleford.

Two pits have been sunk to the Upper Trenchard Seam of Coal to a depth of
80 yards. The use of Miles Level is reserved for pumping into, which would drain
to a depth of 50 yards. Tenure is held by grants from the Crown to Free Miners,
on the usual terms. Royalty, 2d. per ton for Hopewell and 3d. per ton for Miles
Level Collieries; dead rent, £12 each per annum.

Level Coilieries; dead rent, £12 each per annum.

Lor 2.—All that GALE, called NASH'S FOLLY COLLIERY, situate at Futter
hill, in the Forest of Dean, comprising 72 acres of the Trenchard Veins of Coal.

A pit has been sunk to a depth of 25 yards on the deep boundary to the Upper
Seam of Coal, which is drained through Darkhill Endeavour Colliery. The railway from Parkend to Coleford will pass near this colliery, which is one and a hall
miles from Parkend and two from Coleford. Tenure is held by Grants from the
Crown to Free Miners on the usual terms—royalty, 1d. per ton; dead rent, £2 per
annum.

Crown to Free Miners on the usual terms—royalty, ld. per ton; dead rent, £2 per annum.

A lease to dig and get clay may be had, if required, with this colliery for the manufacture of bricks, subject to the approval of the Commissioner in charge of Her Majesty's Woods.

Lot 3.—All that GALE, called MILKWALL COLLIERY, situate near Milkwall, in the Forest of Dean, comprising \$3\$ acres of the Trenchard Veins of Coal, which can also be drained by level.

The above colliery is most advantageously situated near the railway from Parkend to Coleford, being one and a quarter miles from Coleford and two and a half from Parkend.

Tenure is held by Grants from the Crown to Free Miners on the usual terms—Royalty, ld. per ton; dead rent, £2 per annum.

The rapid exhaustion of the High Delf Coal on the western side of the Forest, with a still increasing demand, and unally draws the attention of practical men to the Trenchard veins, upon which the future supply of the very important district around Coleford must chiefly depend; hence the present and fast increasing value and importance of these collieries, which offer a most desirable investment. The coal has been proved at the St. Vincent Colliery, adjoining the above properties, where the thickness, quality, and general characteristics were of the most satisfactory kind. The Severn and Wye Narrow Gauge Railway will be completed and opened for traffic in the autumn of the present year, and will interesed all the collieries.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. William Roberts, Jun., Solicitor, or the For further particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Jun., Solicitor, or the Auctioneer, both of Coleford.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS, IRONSTONE MASTERS, AND CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE ESTATE AT UPPER NEWBOULD, IN THE COUNTY OF

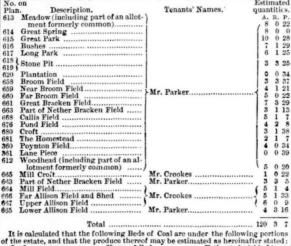
DEBRY, AND VALUABLE BEDS OF COAL AND IRONSTONE.

M. JOSH. NICHOLSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at his Auction Mart. High-street, Sheffield, in the county of York, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1574, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, and either in one or more Lots as may be decided upon at the time of sale, and subject to the conditions which will then be produced.

All that substantial and newly-erected MESSUAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, at Upper Newbould, in the parish of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, with the Barns, Stables, Cowhouses, and other buildings; Yards, Garden, Orchards, Ponds, and Appurtenances.

Also those several CLOSES of RICH ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, and a small PLANTATION adjoining and near the said Messuage, called by the several names, and containing by estimation the respective quantities following—namely: No. on Description.

Tenants' Names.



oneer, or to— She held, February, 1874.

TO CAPITALISTS OR PROMOTERS DESIROUS TO MAKE MONEY.

TO GAPTALISTS OR PROMOTERS DESIROUS TO MAKE MONEY.

TO BE SOLD, a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, close to rail or shipping port; several shafts partially sunk; coal fully proved of four seams of good house and steam coals in an area of upwards of 400 acres of surface. It adjoins the West Mostyn Coal Field, just successfully launched, where other under seams (including Cannel) have been proved, in addition to the above, so that eminent engineers state that the available coal in this royalty may be 88 ft. thick. Present holder will arrange to SeLL the ENTIRE to an INDIVIDUAL or COMPANY FOR WHAT IT COST HIM, dividing all profit made above, which, even in a normal state of the coal trade, must be large, certain, and safe. Surveys by eminent Staffordshire and Welsh engineers have already been made.

Address, "Nil Desperandum," eare Mr. Watson, 15, Jenwick-street, Liverpool.

MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:-

ABSOLUTE AND POSITIVE SALE OF MINE SETT AND MATERIALS.

ABSOLUTE AND POSITIVE SALE OF MINE SETT AND MATERIALS.
FORTESCUE TIN MINE, ST. STEPHEN'S. CORNWALL,
About Three Miles from Grampound Road Station.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, by Order of the Mortgagee, under a Bill of Sale, and the SETT or GRANT, by Order of the Mortgagee, with the concurrence of the Official Liquidator.

M. R. W.M. NICHOLL, Auctioneer, Redruth, has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Account-house of the Fortescue Tin Mining Company (Limited), St. Stephen's, Cornwall, on Wednesday, April's, at Twelve o'clock precisely, either together or in Lots, as may be determined on, the MINE SETT or GRANT under which the mining operations of the company have been carried on, together with the undermentioned NEARLY NEW and SUPERIOR

MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:—

A new 34 in. double rotary PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, with 11 ten BOLLER, 2 fly wheels, 11 tons each, complete; 24 heads of STAMPS. Stands and pulleys; balance bobs. 50 fms. 9 in. pumps. 4 foor pieces. 4 hand door pieces. 50 fms. 10 dders; casing for shafts. 50 fms. 10 fms. 50 fms.

Beams and scales.

Sundry tin on the dressing floors, and other effects on the said mine.

The Auctioneer begs to call the attention of capitalists, mine agents, and others to the above materials, which are nearly new.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to F. W. Snell, Esq., Folicitor, I, George-street, Mansion House, London; to Mr. Charles W. Clinton, the official liquidator of the said company, Stannaries' Court Office, Truro; or to the Auctioneer, Fore-street, Redruth.

THE GUNPOWDER MILLS, EWELL, SURREY.

With the valuable PLANT and MACHINERY, equal to the manufacture of 20 tons of black powder, or 10 tons of sporting powder, per week. With possession.

With the valuable PLANT and MACHINERY, equal to the manufacture of 20 tons of black powder, or 10 tons of sporting powder, per week. With possession.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by the Patent Gunpowder Company (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse yard, on Wednesday, April 22, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the old-established and well-known GUNPOWDER MILLS, situate at EWELL, SURREY, on the Hog's Mill River, which rises a short distance from the property, and flows into the Thames at Kingston, and from which the motive-power is derived: together with the whole of the fixed PLANT and MACHINERY.

The property comprises the UPPER and LOWER MILLS, consisting of SIX DETACHED BUILDINGS, fitted with FIVE PAIRS IRON FACED GRANTEE EDGE RUNNERS, driven by THREE breast-shot WATER WHEELS: INCOR PORATING MILLS, with FOUR PAIRS IRON-FACED GRANTEE EDGE RUNNERS, and TWO PAIRS CAST IRON EDGE RUNNERS, driven by a 50-horse power HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, by Easton and Amos, with shafting and gearing: a brick built steamengine house, brick-built beiler-house, with TWO CORNISH BOILERS: two newly-creeted substantial brick buildings, intended for workshops, each Suit. 6 in. by 27 ft. 6 in. CORNING HOUSE, with breaking rollers, elevators, &c., driven by a breast-shot WATER-WHEEL, brick-built store, 23 ft. by 23 ft., with p-rch and landing place for boat; press house, fitted with HYDRAULIC PRESS, 12-inch ram; beating-engine house, with BRATING-ENGINE, 15 ft. long by 6 ft. wide friven by a separate WATER-WHEEL; BREAKING MACHINE and HYDRAULIC PRESS, with 10-inch ram; separating house, with SEPARATING MACHINE and HYDRAULIC PRESS, with 10-inch ram; separating house, with SEPARATING MACHINE and HYDRAULIC PRESS, and EHARCOAL MILL, driven by a 6-horse power HORIZONTAL SEEAM-ENGINE, with CORNISH BOILERS; charcoal-house and store; large barn, stabling, outhouses, and range of workshops; a capital residence for principal or manager, engineer's house, counting-house, and f

for principal or manager, engineer's noise, counting masse, and interal cottages for workmen.

The entire estate, including garden, meadow and arable land, and water, covers a total area of 73 a. 1 B. 2 P., or thereabouts.

The buildings are well arranged, principally detached, and spread over the works at convenient and judicious distances; and the powder is conveyed from one part of the works to the other entirely by water carriage.

The whole held on lease for a term of 15½ years, from June 24, 1872, at the very low rent of 4.485 8s, 8d, per annum, to include the use of the machinery.

To be viewed till the sale by orders only, which may be had of the auctioneers. Printed particulars, with plans, may be had of Messrs. ELISSLE, FORSYTH, and SEGGWICK, Solicitors, 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs.

FELLER, MORREY, SOX, and Co., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.

VALUABLE COLLIERIES, situate in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CALUABLE COLLIERIES, situate in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the NEWBRIDGE ENGINE COLLIERY, situated at NAILBRIDGE, in the FOREST OF DEAN, on the turnpike road from Coleford to Mitchel Dean, compressing all the ungotten coal in the Coleford High Delph Seam, and in all the veins above and below the same, in an area of about ninety acres (of which only thirty acres in the Coleford High Delph Coal have been gotten), together with the PIT SHAPTS, WINDING and PUMPING ENGINES, and other COLLIERY ERECTIONS and PLANT connected therewith.

The Coleford High Delph Coal in this colliery is equal to any in the Forest; it is 5 ft. 6 in, thick; the Lower is about 3 ft. 6 in, thick, being a compact seam, which produces a large proportion (upwards of two-thirds) of Block Coal, and the Limo Coal is of the best description for steam purposes.

By tranmay the colliery is already in communication with a branch of the South Wales Railway at Whimsey Junction, and with the River Severn at Bullopill, as well as with other lines which run near the colliery.

The galeage rent to which the colliery buildings are erected, is held at a rent of 21 per annum, for a term of 31 years, from the 24th June, 1862, but only in connection with the said colliery, and for more conveniently working the same, and the lease will cease when the said colliery shall be relinquished, or given up, or cease to be worked.

All the undivided shares, or interests of the vendors in certain STONE QUAR-RIES at NAILBRIDGE, formerly appurtenant to this colliery, will be assigned to the purchaser.

For all further particulars application may be made to—
Messrs. FOX AND WHITTRICH, 35, Corn-street, Bristol.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

PIT SINKING.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery), a 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with link motion

and 35 horse power PORTABLE SIEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear.
WINDING DRUM, GEAR, &c., complete.
Also, a 9-horse power VERTICAL ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.
FOR SALE.—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL.
Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

FOR SALE, OR HIRE, the following NEW or SECONDHAND PLANT and MACHINERY, in thoroughly efficient condition:— VERTICAL ENGINES. 14 in. cylinder.

ditto Vertical Com ditto ditto ditto PORTABLE ENGINES.

6 Portable Engines ...
d ditto ... 103/4 2-71/4 in. cylinders. 2-81/4 2-0 Portable Engine 51/2 in. cylinder. ditto 2-9% CRANES AND WINDING ENGINES.

ditto ditto
Hand Travelling Crane ditto ditto

loriar Mills, with 4 ft. pans.

ditto ,, 6 ,, 5 , 5 ditto ,, 7 ft. 6 in ditto ,, 6 ,, 9 ft. pan SAW BENCHES, &c.

1 Benches, 5 ft. × 2 ft., with 24 in. saw.
4 Benches, 5 ft. × 2 ft. 6 in., with 36 in. saw.
1 Bench, self-acting, 5 ft. × 2 ft. 9 in., with 32 in. saw, by Powis.
1 Wood planing Machine, by Robinson, 12 ft. × 15 in.
1 Hand Mortising Machine.
1 Grindtone Trough, for Moulding Irons.

SUNDRIES.

SUNDRES.

2 Blowing Fans, 12 in.; 1 Iron Pug Mill, 4' 4" × 2'0"; 1 Punching and Shearing Machine, for 1/2 in.; 1 ditto ditto, for 3/4 in.; 1 Crososting Cylinder, 65 ft. × 5'9" × 6 plates.

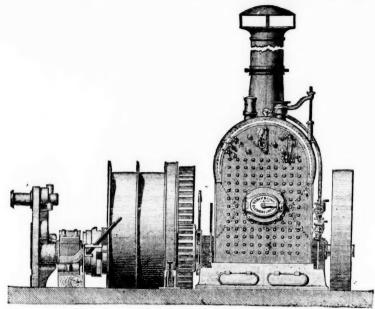
HENRY SYKES, 66, BANKSIDE, LONDON.

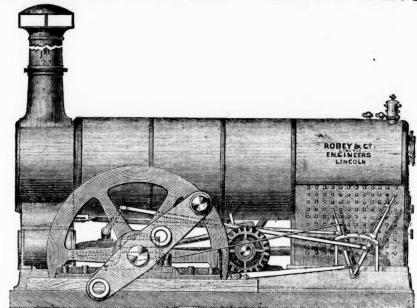
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THE PATENT

IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.





Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine are as follows:

SMALL FIRST COST.

SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING. EASE, SAFETY, AND ECONOMY IN WORKING. GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.

This New Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged against using the Semi-Portable Engine for permanent work, because it possesses the rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the advantages of the Semi-Portable, in saving time and expense in fixing.

ENGINES UP TO 200 EFFECTIVE HORSE-POWER ALWAYS IN PROGRESS.

Prices and full particulars on application to the sole manufacturers:—

ROBEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, PERSEVERANCE IRONWORKS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

WILTON'S MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT, REMOVED from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their liberal support for so many years, and informs them that (having opened business at Valparaiso) he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's instruments.

A. JEFFERY

Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument Manufactory, and is prepared to supply Theodoltres, Dials, Pocket Dials, Levels, Travelsing and Plain Protractors, Cases of Drawing Instruments, Measuring Chains and Tapes, Assavers' Scales and Wighelts, English Countries, and, in short, every description of Instruments used in Survey-Ing, Measuring, Mapping, &c.

Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

MESSRS, WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for spwards of 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," 'Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1845, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Ferhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with the mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular

emboldened to oner, thus publicly, their best services to an connected with the mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

as mining.

COLLIERIES, IRONWORKS, &c.

Among the great complaints of metallic miners of late, has been the high prices of Coal and Iron; thus while dividends in Copper and Tin Mines have been gradually declining, many Collieries and Ironworks have been paying 20, 30, and even 60 per cent.; and in consequence of this, Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have had several enquiries from clients for prices and particulars of the best investments in both classes, and they are cellecting information which they hope to publish from the to time, and will be glad if Secretaries and Managers will furnish them with the same kind of information that Pursers and Secretaries of Metallic Mines have so freely done during the last 30 years. In the meantime they will be ready to deal, at Market prices, in any or all of them.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK, 32, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C., DEALERS in STOCKS, SHARES (Home, Foreign, and Colonial), BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, GAS SECURITIES, and MISCELLANEOUS. Consultations (personally), Twelve to Three. Enquiries answered, and Selected List gratuitous upon application.

Messrs. The Trinnick deal in Great Western, Northern, London and North-Western, and Midland Stocks, London and Westminster, Union, Joint Stock, and London and County Banks, Water, Docks, Gas, Insurance, Telegraphs, and Miscellaneous.

cellaneous.

Messrs, TREDIXNICK deal in sound British Mines, and are buyers of shares in
Roman Gravels, Tankerville, Yan, Deleoath, Theroft, and Van Corsols. Sound
progressive shares can now be purchased with advantage. These are sure of an
advance rapidly, -32, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS.
Published monthly. Post free.
PARGO'S "GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS" affords information (ample and correct) of all the best-paying investments.

Capitalists and men of business should consult the "Guide" for reliable and

valuable intelligence.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Established Twanty-six Years, Fifteen at present address,

MINES AND MINING.

Now in the Press, and will shortly be issued.

PARGO'S ANNUAL STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE MINES OF CORNWALL, DEVON, AND WALES.

The work will contain particulars of all the important mines in the counties referred to, and will be illustrated by maps and sections of the various districts, forming a complete Guide to Mining Investors as except as possible. Only a limited number will be issued.

MINING PROSPECTUSES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF INTAM TRUSTED TUSES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES should be inserted in the BARNSTAPLE TIMEs, published every Tuesday, and in the DEYON POST, published every Saturday, as these papers circulate largely throughout Devon and Cornwall, where many thou cands of investors reside. Legal and Public Companies' advertisements, 6d. a line cach insertion: Trade and Auctions, 4d. a line; Wanteds, &c., 20 words, is. Published by J. B. JONES, Boutport-street, Barnstaple, Devon to whomallorders, by post or telegraph, should be sent.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—GRATIS, a MEDICAL WORK, showing sufferers how they may be cured without the aid of quacks. Free on receipt of postage stamp.—Address, "Secretary," Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

BARROWS & STEWART,

ENGINEERS, BANBURY,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

With Gear for Winding, Pumping, and Ore Crushing.

Also, COMBINED MILLS and ENGINES, with

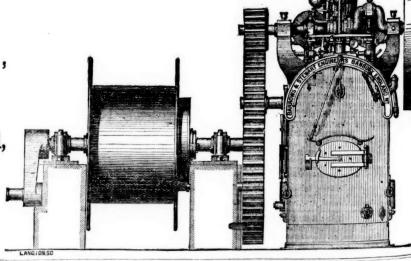
or without

BOILERS,

for Grinding

Cinders, Sand,

Mortar, &c.



PRIZE MEDALS-PARIS, 1867; HAVRE, 1863; HIGHLAND SOCIETY, 1870.

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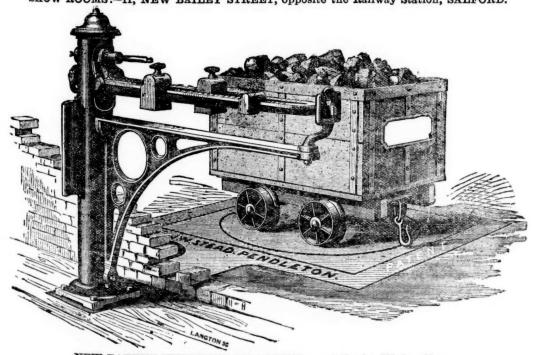
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

	BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.									
Share			Paid			. Clos. I		tal dina	Durchane F	
150	0 Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	. 1	0 0	ò				11 16 9	Per share. L. 0 5 0Oc	ast pand
2000	0 Allt-y-Crib, I, Talybont* 0 Bampfylde, c, i, mn., Devon* 0 Blaen Caelan, s-l, Cardigan* (£4 sh		3 0				***	0 0 6	0 0 6Fe	h 1979
3000	0 Bampfylde, c, i, mn., Devon*		0			. 5 5%	100	0 20	0 2 0Ju	no 1873
550	0 Blaen Caelan, s-l, Cardigan* (£4 sh	.)	3 10		-		***	0 10 9		- 1010
3 900	O Rosesswell Downs, f. c. St. Just *	- 1	3 0				***	0 5 6	0 2 0Oc	t. 1871
20	0 Botallack, t, c, St. Just 0 Bronfloyd, *ts-l, (£3000 Deb. B.8p.ct.	. 110	5 5				6	19 15 0	5 0 0Au	g. 1872
50	Bronfloyd, "1s-1, (£3000 Deb. B. sp.ct.) 100	0 0				1	10 0 0	2)Jai	n. 1872
800	0 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh		1 16					2 14 6	0 6 0No	v. 1873
640	8 Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn 9 Cashwell, l, Cumberland*	•	17 1				***	4 16 3	0 12 6Oc	
750	0 Castle on Dinas & St. Columbs		0 0				***	1 4 0	0 4 0Au	g. 1872
100	0 Castle an-Dinas, t, St. Columb* 0 Carn Brea, e, t, Illogan† 0 Cath. & Jane, l.* Penrhyndendraet	38			4.0		***	0 10 0	0 2 0Ju	y 1873
600	O Cath. & Jane. L. Penrhyndendraet	h ?			29			08 0 0 0 7 6	1 0 0. Fel	0. 1874
245	Cook's Kitchen, !, Illogant	20			616	4% 5%	***	1 17 0	0 7 6. Ju	1879
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock !	-	12 0		11/4	3/4 1	11	6 10 0	0 7 6Jar 0 12 0Ma	n 1970
4904	Delconth c t Camborne	3.0	14 10		33	. 27% 30	16	4 4 2	0 12 6. Jas	1874
10000	East Balleswidden, t, Sancreed* East Caradon, c, St. Cleerf East Darren, l, Cardiganshire East Pool, t, c, Illogan	1	0.0		****	/2	111	0 2 11.	0 0 5 Fel	1874
614	East Caradon, c, St. Cleert	2	14 6		34	. 14 1/4	1	4 19 0	0 2 0Oct	1879
300	East Darren, I, Cardiganshire	32					21	8 10 0	1 0 0 Jan	. 1874
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan	- 0	9 9		51/2	. 5 5 1/2	1	3 11 3	0 2 6Ma	v 1873
			7 6		-		***	0 1 0	0 1 0Ma	v 1873
2800	Foxdale, l, Isle of Man*!	25	0.0				8	0 15 0	0 1 0Ma 0 10 08ep	t. 1872
THREE	Classow Cara., c" 130,000 £1 h. 10 00	10 17			11/2	1 11/4	442	0 4 10.	0 1 0Sep	t. 1873
15000	Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man* Great West Van, l, Cardigan*	4			121/2	111/2 13	1	6 11 0	0 10 0 . Oct	1873
20000	Great West Van, I, Cardigan"	2					***	0 1 0	0 1 0 Set	t. 1873
D908	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston† Green Hurth, l, Durham*	40	15 0		2		1	5 19 6	0 2 6Jun	ie 1872
2004	Green Hurth, t, Durham"				51/4		**	1 4 0	0 4 0Not	v. 1873
19000	Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeard† Hingston Downs, c, Calstock*† (£1		10 0		11/	1 1%	0	3 5 0	0 15 0Oct 0 5 0Dec	. 1872
95000	Killaloe, sl, Tipperary	B11.)		***	11/2	13/3	800	0 3 1117	0 5 0Dec	1872
400	Lieburno I Cardiganshire	1	15 0		1	34 1	***	1 10 0	0 0 6. Ma	r. 1873
6120	Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire Lovell, t, Wendron	40			- 111		00	0 17 6	1 0 0Jan	1874
9000	Minera Mining Co., I, Wrexham	5	10 0		30	25 271/2	6	3 0 8	0 1 6. Jan 0 4 0. Fet	1874
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, t*	7			534	534 554	111	0 8 0	0 3 6 Inl	5. 1074 1. 1979
12000	North Hendre / Wales	- 9					***	0 12 6	0 3 6Jul 0 2 6Jan	3 3042
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	11	9.6				***	4 13 0	0 12 0 Sep	* 1979
27000	Old Treburgett, * s-l, ordinary share	4 1	0 0		34	56 34	***	0 0 9	0 0 9 Feb	1874
9000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just Old Treburgett, * s-l, ordinary share Old Treburgett, * s-l (10 per ct. pref.	0	10 0		%	% % % %	1	0 0 10%	0 0 9 Feb 0 0 10½ Feb	1874
5694	Pedn-an drea, t, Redruth	- 8	2 0		***		(0 5 0 (0 5 0 Nov	. 1871
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3	0.0	100	11/4	1 11/4		3 3 0 1	0 2 0. Jan	. 1874 I
\$0000	Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap	2	0.0		.34	18 14	(1 0 (0 1 0Nov	. 1F73
6000	Phoraix, t, c, Linkinhorne	4	3 4		5	4 41/4	39	19 10 (9 4 0 Nov	. 1872
1772	Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15	0.0					12 6 () E () March	1976
18000	Prince Patrick, * s-l, Holywell	1	0.0		D ***		[5 0 (9 2 0Jan	. 1874
1120	Providence, t, Lelant! (last call Mar. '7			***	3	2 3	1000	12 0 1	o to or the lat	. IF12
12000	Roman Gravels, I, Salop*		10 0		151/2	14 1/2 15	:	5 0 0	0 8 6Dec	. 1873
4000	Shelton, cl, t, St. Austell	1	0 0		***		0	1 0 0	1 0Feb.	1872
610	Slimeford Dressing, t, Calstock*	1			45	35 49		11	1 1Sept	. 1872
E000	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	1	5 0 17 6	0.00	11/4	1 11/4	712	10 0	1 0 0 Jan	. 1874
6000	South Darren / Cardigan*	3	6 6	***		1 1/3		10 0 (2 6. July	1873
8771	South Darren, I, Cardigan* St. Just Amalgamated, t*		10 0	* 1.1				9.0.0	1 6 Nov	1870
12000	Tankerville, I. Balons	6	0.0	***	7	61/2 7		80 0	4 0Nov	1079
30000	Tankerville, t, Balop* Terras, t, Bt. Austell*	1	0.0	***		-/3	0	3 0	1 6 0Feb.	1879
42131313	Tincroft, c. /. Pool, Illogant	ê	0 0	***	23	19 21	46	18 6. (15 0. Feb.	1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	6	5 0		11/	1 11%	1	11 0 (10 0Nov	1879
15000	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston Van, t, Llanidloes*	4	5 0		33	2714 30	12	9 6 (12 6 . Apr	1874
2000	W. Chiverton, I, Perranzabuloet	10	0.0	***	334	3 31/2	62	10 0 6	5 0 June	0. 1879
2048	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	27	3 9		71/2	7 8	*** 3	12 6 (5 0Oct.	1872
512	Wheal Basset, c, Illogant	5	2 6	***	12%	10 12%	999 0000	10 0 1	10 O A 110	. 1879 1
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5	4.6		61/2	6 614	11	11 6 () 4 0. Mar	. 1874
898	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant Wheal Mary, t, St. Dennis*		17 6	***	11/2	1 11/2	*** 82	2 3 0	10 0 May	1872
10000	Wheal Mary, I, St. Dennis"	5	0 0	***	5.0.0		0	1 0 0	1 0 Jan.	1873
1024	wheat Mary Ann, t, Menneholt;	10	0.0	* 0.0	11/4	1 1%	74	5 6 1	2 65 June	G 1879 I
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	70	0 0	***						
12000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	1	0 0	***	B	4 5	0.0	2 9 0	0 9 Mar.	1871
1308	Wheai Seton, t, c, Camborne Wheal Tregoss,* t, Roche	73	0 0	***	6	4 5	*** 200	0 0 1) 10 0Oct.	1573
10000	Wheal Whisper t a Warlesson	1	0 0	***			0	1 0 0	1 0. Jan.	1873
25000	Wheal Whisper, t, c, Warleggan* Wicklow, c, sul, i, Wicklow		10 0	***	93/	31/ 33/			0 6May	1873
20000	mickion, c, sia, i, mickiow	-	10 0	000	074	3% 3%	52	Ø U.,, U	2 6 Mar.	1872
	FOREIG	IN	DIV	IDI	END A	LINES				
985000		2	0.0					9.0		
000000	Alamillos, 1, Spain*†	1	0 0		1/2	1 11/2 xe	1 1	3 9 0	2 0Mar	1874
90000	Australian, c, South Australiat	7		***	<u> </u>	3/4 1	0	11 8 0	1 0May 2 0July	1873
10000	Buttle Mountain. * c. (6240 part pd.)		0 0	***			0	10 0 0	2 0July	1873

	ronare	374	1)	1 1	11	Lary D.	01 1 74 15	17.							
355000	Alamillos, I, Spain*t	2	0	0	***	11/2	111/2	xd	1	3	9	0	2	0Mar.	1874
300000	Almada and Tirito Consol., s*t	1	0	0		1			0					0May	
	Australian, c. Bouth Australiat	7	7	6				***						O. July	
	Battle Mountain, * c, (6240 part pd.)	5	0	0	***	- 111		***						0Nov.	
	Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4	0	0		354	316 33		0	11	6	0	2	6. Mar.	1874
	Bensberg, I, Germany*	10	0	0		7	6 7	***						0. July	
12320	Burra Burra, * c, So, Australia	5	0	0				***						0 Oct.	
20000	Cape Copper Mining, *† So. Africa	7	0	0		29	26 28							0Mar.	
40000	Cedar Creek, g, California	5	0	0		21/4		***	0					6. June	
30000	Central American Association*†	0	15	0			/*	***	0					July	
1500	Chicago, s, Utah*	7	0	0	4+1			***	0					0. Sept.	
21000	Colorado Terrible, s.l, Colorado*†	5	0	0	***	41/4	31/4 4	***	0					0Oct.	
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey"t	0	16	0		58	3/4 3/4	***	2					Mar.	
23500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*†	10	0	0	***		31/4 4	***	1					July.	
2352	Eldorado, g, Nova Scotia*	10	0	0	***			***	2					June	
60000	Emma, * g, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20	0	0		234	21/ 21/		3					Dec.	
	English and Australian, ct S. Aust.	2	10	0		154.	136 15	8	3	7	3	0	2	6 Mar.	1873
	Ferguson, g, California*	2	0	0				141	0					April	
	Flagstaff, s, Utah*	10	0	0		25%	236 25	8	4	2	0	0	5. (July	1873
25000	Fortuna, I, Spain*†	2	0	0	***	51/2	134 514	xd	4	4	4	0	5	D Mar.	1874
	Gold Run, hyd	1	0		***			***	0	2	4	0	0 1	1Oet.	1872
	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia!	1	3			34	1/8 3/8		0	2	4	0	0 (BJune	1873
	Last Chance, s,* Utah	5	0				1 11/8	***	0	14	0	0	2	0July	1973
	Linares, /, Spain*†	3	0	0		43/4	31/4 31/4	xd			10.		7	6 Mar.	1874
	Lusitanian, Portugal*† (£5 shares).	3	0				11/4 13/		1	11	6	0	1 1	Mar.	1873
	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s		0			3	2 3	200	0	5	0	0	5	D. Dec.	1872
	Mountain Chief, s, Utah*	10	0		0.0.0			***			0				1873
	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, cl, i.	30	0		***	- ***		***			0			July	
	Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet	20	0			22					11.			0Dec.	
100000	Port Phillip, g, Clunes 1	1	0		***		16 %		1		0			J.Jan.	
	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*t	8	0				61/2 63/				6		5	0Mar.	
	Scottish Australian Mining Co. *1	1	0		***		11/2 13/4				cent			Nov.	
112500	Sierra Buttes, g, California 1	2	0			21/2	2 21/4	***						Dec.	
	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	5	0		***		59 34	***			2			Nov.	
15000	Sweetland Creek, g, California*1	4	0		***		41/2 43/				0			Mar.	
20000	Tolima, g, s* (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	4	0		***	***		***	0	11	6	0	6 (May	1874
500	Westphalian, s-l, c, Prussia*	20			***			***	26	10	0	5	0 0	Dec.	1872
15000	Western Andes, s* (8000 £5 fy. pd.)	2	10	0	***	8	2 214	***	0	3	7	0	1 !	Jan.	1874

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

	Total Dividual Total Co	4 4111	TANO:				4000 Now Wh Cwelle 4 Bernandt			- 1
Shares	Mines,	Paid	. 1	ast Pr.	Clas F	r. Last Call.	4000 New Wh. Grylls, t, Perranuthnoe	0 19 9		
							3193 New Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron	6 6 10,		
20000	Anglo Argentine, g, s.*; (15 per cent. Preference)	1 0	0	34	36 36	Fully pd.	1200 New Wh. Beton, c, Camborne 3	6 16 8	. 1 1	16 3/4
20000	Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria*	2 10 (0	****		Sept. 1872	512 North Busy United, t, c, Kenwyn	9 8 0		
20000	Australian United, g, Victoria*†	2 10 (0	36	16 36	Fully pd.	28000 North Laxey*			1
000	Bellavista, s, Pern (£10 shares)	10 0	0	23	74 78		2010 North Wheel Conference	2 0 0		0 0
2000	Di Bi A A A COLLEGE		000	***		Fully pd.	5610 North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogant	4 1 2	Ø51 4	28. 38.
20000	Blue Tent, hyd., California	9 01		****		Fully pd.	2000 North Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan	1 19 6		
\$0000	Braganza, g, Brazil*†	0 15 6)	-		Oct. 1870	10000 North Pool, c, Illogan*(Reserve 2500)	9 0 0		
12000	Camp Floyd, s, Utah*	10 01	9			Fully pd.	1000 North Rosewarne c Gwinese	C 19 B	9 1	13/ 9
95000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 (,	***			12000 North Tankerville, I, Salop*	0 12 0		74 6
#0150	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	0 0				Fully pd.	12000 North Tankervine, t, Salop	1 0 0		
D0103	Chomaies, g, s, Nicaragua ((and 12,542 of £1 188.)	2 0 0	* ***	78	24 33	Fully pd.	8000 North Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth*	0.0	I	34 1
6000	Clifton, s, Colorado*	5 0 0				Feb. 1872	5936 North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	3 0 10	. 156 1	1116
10000	Crescent, g, Plumas County, California*	0 0 0				Fully pd.	12000 Old Batholes,* c. Salor	1 10 0	Minut	
100000	Cuiaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 17 6	3			June 1872	15000 Oola Hills, * /, c, Limerick	0.0		
10000	Douglas, s, Georgetown, Col	8 0 6	1				04000 Bases Matein # 4 / h food 15	- 60	*** *	11 21
7800	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)		***			Fully pd.	24000 Parys Mntain. * c, '& 5000/, 15 p.et. pref.)	3 0 0	35 3	4 78
1900	East Sheooygan I reference (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	Kee			Fully pd.	256 Pendarves United, t, c, Camborne 10	5 5 0	***	
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California	6 0 0				Dec. 1871	1621 Penhale Wheal Vor. t. c. Helston	g 15 0		1
A 00000	Exchequer, q, s, California*	1 0 0	1			Fully pd.	10000 Pennerley / Shronshire*	0 0 0	134 13	111/
85000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*t	2 0 0	1	34	10 34	Fully pd.	1621 Penhale Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston. 19 12000 Pennerley, l, Shropshire* 15000 Penrhyn, l, Carnaryonshire*	0.0	- 2	4 */2
80000	General Brazilian, g*	1 00	***		28 23		10000 Per or Workley / North W.	0 0	***	-
20000	Cartan Person Co. Consentence C.	1 0 0	***			Fully pd.	12000 Fen-Vr-Heliolas, L. North Wales	1 0 0		
10000	Goetzel Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	2 0 0				Fully pd.	16000 Perkins Beach, I, Salop*	0 0	36 3	4 36
40000	Holcombe Valley, g,* California	1 0 (July 1873	25000 Perran Consols, * f. Perran	0 0	1	71 1
6000	Hornachos, * s /, (£10 shares)	7 0 0)			Jan. 1874	2000 Phoenix s./ Pergangabulos	9 0 0	-	
10000	Hudson a California*	9 0 6	1			April 1873	2000 Phonix, s-l, Perranzabuloe		80 2	1 81
00000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*		5.55	***			12000 Fiviniminion, i, Liantotoes	g 0 0	38 3	2 78
20000	This Practice Continues, Blazil	9 0 0	***			Fully pd.	2000 Polbreen, t. St. Agnes	2 10 Gene		
20000	I. X. L., g, s, California*	9 0 0				Fully pd.	1000 Folhigey Moor, 7, Wendron	3 10 0	- ***	
20000	Javali, g, Nicaragua*	2 0 0		34	14 1/	Fully pd.	2000 Prideaux Wood, t. Llanivery	5 0 0		
11000	Kansas, g, Colorado*	5 00				Fully pd.	12800 Prince of Wales, c, Calstock	2 0	36 1	s 3s
12000	Lanestosa, 4, 2, Viscava, Spain (£2 shares)	1 10 6	3			Jan. 1874	12000 Rhydtalog, s-/, Cardiganshire	0.0		0. 001
#45000	London and California, g*†	. 0 /					The Designation Weller Trees	00		20.5
25000	Malabar, g, Colombia* (65000 issued)	1 0			44.00	Fully pd.	15000 Rookhope Valley, I, Durham*	0 0		78 4
10000	Maintar, 9, Coloniola (Cocce Issued)	1 0 0		78	24 23	Fully pd.	5869 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, f	2 0	36 3	
4000	Malaga, I, Spain*	10 0 0				Fully pd.	8000 Rosewarne United, c, f, Gwinear 1	10 0	36 3	6 56
20000	Malpaso, g, Colombia*	1 0 0		34	37 1	Fully rd.	2000 Russell, \$1. Swymbridge	6 0	-	
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany*	5 5 6				Fully pd.	6123 South Condurrow, f. c, Camborne! 6	8 5 6	314., 21	1 93/
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.	2 0 0				Allotment	120 South Devon, f-c., Tavistock.	0.0	-/2.1.4/2	4 -74
6000	Monte Loreto, g, c, Italy* New Pacific, g, s, Nevada*	5 0 0					512 South Dolcoath, e, f, Redruth	15 0	2/ 1	1 21
15000	Now Pagific a a Navada	0 0	***			Fully pd.	512 South Doledani, C, F, Rearnin			3.74
10000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela*	0 10		38	18 33	Jan. 1874	6000 South Fowey, t. c. Tywardreath	66		
D SD00	New Quebrada, c. venezuela	9 6 6			3 2 3 4	Fully pd.	5000 South Great Work , St. Hilary	14 0		- 1
B 0000	New Rosario, s, Mexico*	1 00		1	3/ 3	Fully pd.	19000 South Kit Hill, f. Callington*	0.0		- 1
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel*	5 0 0				Fully pd.	12000 South Lisburne, I, M. Cardigan* (12 6		- 1
10000	Newfoundland.*/	10 0	7			Fully pd.	700 South Margaret, t, Ludgvan	10.0	12/ 11/	4 12/
90000	North American, g*	4 0 6					10000 Couch Dhomis t . Ti-Li-L	100	9 1	1174
80000	Panulailla a Chilist	4 0 0	****			Fully pd.	12000 South Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne (1000	2 1	4.74
Decor	Parties Total State Stat			3	136 2	Fully pd.	12000 South Plynlimmon, I, Llanidloes* 1	7 0		
Secure	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†	2 0 0		35	18 38	Fully pd.	18000 South Roman Gravels, I, Salop*	10 0	34 34	6 34 1
Peterse	Rica, g, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1 0 0		5 8	36 56	Fully pd.	6000 South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	5 0 0		
60000	Rio Tinto,* c, Huelva, Spain	6 10 (1	614	714 716	Jan. 1874	6000 South Tolcarne, f, c, Camborne	15 0	34 5	4.74
00000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0 19 0		12	8 14	July 1872	12000 South Van. * /, Montgomeryshire 1	0.0		
22500	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada*	0 0 6		- '2"	/4 /2	Fully pd.	2000 South Ward / Poorformin	0.0	12/	2/1
90000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*†	0 0 0	***				937 South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	0 10	14	7.4
05000	O. D. De land Chillia	0 0 0		314	2 9.3	Fully pd.	937 South Wheat Crofty, c, Illogan 35	0 10.	20 1	9 10
20000	San Pedro, c, Chili*	2 0 0			15/ 15/	Fully pd.	496 South Wh. Frances, c. Illogant 35	2 8	21/2 21	0 11
Schools	Santa Barbara, * g, Brazil	0 7 6	***	118	98 34	Mar. 1872	6000 South Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes (5 0	111	1
15000	Saturn, s, Utah*	5 0 6				Fully pd.	4000 St. Agnes Consols, f*	0 0	834 . 51	4 534
10000	Silver Plume, s, Colorado*	1 0 0	1			Fully pd.	14000 St. Blazey t.* (£2 10s. shares) 2	0.0	137 11	4 137
97500	Snowdrift & Colorado*	0 0 1				Fully pd.	62000 St. Breward Consols, * c.s. Cornwall. 1	0.0	-/******	2 -74
2200	St. John del Rey, Brazil*†	10 0 0		005	200 210	Oct. 1872	20000 St. Dennis Consols, t, St. Dennis 1	0.0	- ***	
95000	Stor of Navada of (1900) issued)	0 0 0	***		200 210		2000 St. Dennis Consols, I, St. Dennis	* * * * *	427 4	426
20000	Star of Nevada, s* (12000 issued) Tecoma, s, Utah*	3 66	***			Fully pd.	940 St. Ives Consols, f, St. Ives	10 Um	* 12 4	979
BOOCC	When hill Defend the Market of	0 0 0		1	36 34	Fully pd.	6000 St. Lawrence, Amal., I, Flintshire 2	0 0		1
20000	Thornhill Reef, g, Australia*	1 0 0	***	1	34 34	Fully pd.	16000 Success, &c., !, Derb. (12,000), called). 1	0 0		
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico*11	19 7 9		254	216 234	May 1868	12000 Tamar Consols, s-l, Lifton, Devon 1	0 0	114 1	134
14000	Utah, g, s-1, Utah* (£5 sh.)	4 10 0			136 136	Oct. 1873	\$879 Tamar Valley, s-i, Beeralston 1	10 0		-
30000	Torke Peninsula, c. South Australia	1 0 0			36 %	Fully pd.	6400 Teesdale, * /, Durham	0.4	13/ 1	134
8000	Yudanamutana, c, South Australia * 1	. 0 0	***		13 14	Fully pd.	4000 Teign Valley, I, bar., Bridford 1	0.0	-75 ···· A	-/6
			999			sore min bd.	and a comment of the form of the control of	W Vice	***	

M	IINING JOURNA	L.	
Share	NON-DIVIDEND M	IINES.	
25000 10000	Mines. Mines. Aberdaunant, I, Llanidloes* Aberystwith, * s-l, Cardigan Ambrose Lake, t, c* Assheton, I, Carnaryonshire*	Paid. Last Pr. Clos. P. 1 0 0 114 1 14	r.
18000 12000 50000	Ambrose Lake, t, c*	. 1 10 0 — 5 0 0 3½ 2½ 3 2 0 0 —	
1500 12000	Ballyemmisk, * c, Schull Balmynhear, t, Wendron Bedford Consols, c, Tavistock Bedford United, c, Tavistock	3 18 0 — 1 7 0 1½ 1 1½ 1 17 6 1½1½ 1½	
25000 5000	Belstone, * c, Devonshire	1 17 6 134 134 1 0 0 132 1 1½ 2 4 6 34 ½ 34 2 0 0 35 56 %	
15000 12000 20000	Belstone, * c, Devonshire Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes Bog, t, Shropshire * (1000 reserve) Bowlen Hill, *ma (1000 sh. &1 pd.) Brynambor, t, Cardigan Brynn, * t, St. Austell Burrow& Butson, * t, c, td, St. Agnes Burra Burra, * t, c, td, Kenwyn' Bwadrain, * d, Cardigan * (£6 sh. Swieb Coosts, * t, Cardigan * (£6 sh.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
5000 30000	Bryn Royalton, t, Roche*	1 0 0 — 2 0 0 — — 1 0 0 —	
20000 20000 6000	Burrow& Butson,* t, c, bl, St. Agnes Burra Burra,* t,c, bl, Kenwyn!	1 0 0 1 0 0 11/4 11/4 3 15 6	
12000	Cae Gynon, I. Cardiganshire*!	9 0 0 —	
	Caldbeck Fells, l, Cumberland* Calvadnack, l, Redruth Caradon and Phœnix Consols, c		
5584 10000	Carn Camborne, c, t, Camborne Castle Gate, t, 8t, Colomb* Cathedral, t, e, Gwennap* Cefn Brwyno (lim. to £5) Cefn Consols, t, Flintshire* Central Van, *t, bd, Lhanidloes Court Grange, *t, Cardiganshire, Centres Van, *t, bd, Lhanidloes	5 3 6	
3000 6000	Cefn Brwyno (lim. to £5) Cefn Consols, l, Flintshire*	1 10 0 — 5 0 0 — 5 0 0 —	
24000 24051	Central Van, * l, bl, Llanidloes Court Grange, s l, Cardiganshire Crenver & Abraham * 1 (25949 sh. £1)	5 0 0 0 10 0 56 32 56 2 0 0 32 38 35	
\$5000 30000	Court Grange, s. f., Cardiganshire Crenver & Abraham's t. 25349 sh. £1). Cwm Bychan, s. s. f., Montgomery Cwm Elan, f., Radnorshires Cwm Nant Ddu, s. f., Montgomery Cwm Ricket and Maesnant, f., Mont. Cwmyst	1 0 0	
10000 10000 256	Cwm Nant Ddu,* 2, Montgomery Cwm Ricket and Maesnant, 1, Mont.* Cwmystwith, 1, Cardiganshire?	1 6 0 2 11 0 60 0 0	
15000 7500	Cwmystwith, l, Cardiganshire; Deer Park, t,c, Tavistock Denbighshire Consolidated, l*	2 0 0 — 3 0 0 —	
12000 6500	Denbighshire Consolidated, l* Ding Bong, t, Gulval Dolwen Consols, t, Cardigan* Dorake Walks, t, c, Calstock Duchy Great Consols, t, Calstock Duchy Great Consols, t, Linkin.* Dyliffe, t, Montgomeryshire East Basset, c, Redruth!] East Black Craig, t, Rochand East Boscuswell, t, St. Just East Chiverton, t, Persunzobuloe East Cwn Vron, t, Llamithoes* East Doleath, t, Illogan.	1 0 0 6 7 5 0 0	
10000 10000 15000	Duchy Great Consols, c, Calstock Dunsley W. Phonix, t, Linkin.*	3 0 0 11/6 1 11/6	1
512 800	East Basset, c, Redruth!	73 10 0 2½ 2 2½ 25 0 0 —	
\$000] 4000]	East Boscaswell, t, St. Just	5 13 0 1½ 1 1½	
3000 I 15000 I	East Doleoath, t, Illogan		3
		13 13 6 —	1
30000 J 5610 J	cast Gunnisske and So. Bedford, c., : East Llangynog, l, Montgomery* East Seton, c, Camborne E. Tywarnhaile and Croft Prince, l, c.	1 0 0 2 6 0 16 16	1
15000 I 15000 I	East Van, t, Llanidloes*	6 10 0 5 0 0 1½ 1 1½ 5 19 0 11 10 11	
5000 F	Excelsior, t, c, Stoke Climsland	0 10 6 — 6 0 0 5 3 5	1
2100 F	lorida, s-t, Cardiganshire"	0 10 0 — 3 0 0 — 1 0 0 1 1/4 1	1
5000 F	ranco Consols, t, c*	1 0 0 4 6 0	
2000 F 3950 G	urze Hill, t, Tavis. * iawton, c, Tavistock	0 15 0 — 1 0 0 — 3 13 0 ¾ ½ ½	3
5000 C 2500 C	fortesene, f, St. Amstell*. rane Consols, f, e* rank Mills, f, Christow ronvellan, f, Mont,* [4660 sh. fy. pd.] urze Hill, f, Tavis.* iawton, c, Tavistoek iem, f, Whitchurch illfach, s/, Llangadock lan Severn, s, f, Flintshire	2 10 0 — 2 0 0 — 1 0 0 1½ 1 1½	
	lasdir, c*	1 0 0 — 3 0 0 —	
7500 G 4096 G	orsedd and Celyn Level, l, Flint	1 0 0 — 2 0 0 — 5 12 6 ¾ ¼ ¾	
0000 G		1 0 0	
2000 G 5000 G	reat Retallack, s.l. b. Perranzabuloe	1 0 0 — 3 8 0 — 0 12 6 —	
4400 G 4096 G 5000 G	t. West Chiverton, s.l (8000 shares).	2 10 0 — 2 15 0 —	
0240 G 2000 G	unnislake (Clitters'), t, c	2 0 0 32½ 2¾ 5 5 0 1 10 0 ¼ ¼ ¼	
6000 H 2000 Is 6000 K	obb's Hill (£2), t, St. Neot*	1 0 0 1% 1%	
6000 K	illifreth, t, Chacewater. ady Ashburton, c, s-l, t, Callington.	1 2 0 1/2 1/4 1/4	
2500 L	ady Ashburton, c, s-l, t, Callington adywell, * l, Salop evant, c, t, St. Just anarmon, Denbigh lanidloes Wh. Van, * l, Montgomery anrwst, l, Carnaryon	2 10 0 2½2½ 2½ 7 5 0 — 2 0 0 —	
0000 L	anidloes Wh. Van, * l, Montgomery anrwst, l, Carnaryon	2 0 0 21/ 2 21/	
7000 L 5000 L 6000 M	ynelys Unit., l, c, oxide, Salop	166 14.14 14	
8000 M 8000 M 1000 M	edlyn Moor, t, Wendron	5 10. —	
5000 M 5144 N	ount Dalby, s./, Isle of Man*	11 0 16 16 16	
1000 N 2000 N 2000 N	ant y-Ricket, c, l, Montgom 5 ew Beldon, l, Northumberland 1	0 0	
2450 No 8000 No 1096 No	ew Cook's Kitchen, t, Camborne 2 ew Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne* 3	12 6 76 34 74	
2000 No	ew East Lovell, t, Wendron ew Hendra, t, Breage ew Hendra, t, Breage ew Hendra, t, Gawinear ew Sliver Rake, s, t, Flintshire sew Sliver Rake, s, t, Flintshire ew Sliver Rosewarne, t, Gwinear ew West Rosewarne, t, Gwinear ew West Rosewarne, t, Gwinear ew Wheal Charlotte, t, c* ew Wh. Grylls, t, Perranutinne ow Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron ew Wh. Seton, c, Camborne orth Busy United, t, c, Kenwym	16 0 11/ 1 11/4	
3000 No 3000 No 3200 No	ew Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	17 0	
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1000 No 3193 No 200 No	ew Wh. Seton, c, Camborne 68	16 8 1 ½ ¾	1
512 No 5000 No 5610 No	orth Busy United, t, c, Kenwyn 2 orth Laxey*		
000 N	orth Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan 1 orth Pool, c, Illogan (Reserve 2500) 2	19 6	
000 No 000 No	orth Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	0 0 3/ 1	
936 No	ew Wh. Seton, c, Camborne 36 www. Wh. Seton, c, Camborne 36 orth Laxey 2 orth Laxey 2 orth Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan† 4 orth Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan 1 orth Pool, c, Illogan*(Reserve 2500) 2 orth Rosswarne, c, Gwinear 6 orth Tankerville, l, Salop* 1 orth Treskerby, c, St. Agnes 3 d Batholes, Salop 1 la Hills, c, Limerick 1	0 10 116 1 116	1
000 Pa 256 Pe	rys Mntain.* c, & 5000/. 15 p.ct. pref.) 3 ndarves United, t, c, Camborne. 105	0 0 — X X X 5 0 — X X X	
621 Pe 000 Pe	orth Treskerby, c, St. Agnes 3 d Batholes, *, Salop 1 la Hills, *, c, Limerick 1 rys Mntain, *, c, & 25000, L5 p.et. pref. 3 nearves United, *, c, Camborne. 105 nhake Wheal Vor, *, c, Helston 16 nnerley, ', Shropshire* 2 nrhyn, ', Carnarvonshire* 1 rkins Beach, ', Salop* 1 rkins Beach, ', Salop* 1 rkins Beach, ', Salop* 1 rkins (s), ', Perran 1 cenix, *, *, Perranabuloe ynthimmon, ', Lianidloes* 2 lbreen, *, St. Agnes* 6	15 0 0 0 134134 134 0 0	1
000 Pe	n-yr-Henblas, l, North Wales* 1 rkins Beach, l, Salop* 1	0 0 = 0 0 34 34 34 0 0 1 71 1	1
000 Pe 000 Ph 000 Ph	rran Consols, * t, Perran	0 0 1 74 1 0 0 34 34 5 0 34 34	
000 Po	lbreen, t. St. Agnes 6 lbreey Moor, t, Wendron 3		1
500 Pr 500 Pr	vnlimmen, I, Llanidloes* libreen, f. St. Agnes 6 libreen, f. St. Agnes 6 libreen, f. St. Agnes 6 libreen, f. St. Agnes 7 libreen, f. St. Agnes 7 libreen, f. St. Agnes 7 libreen, f. Cardiganshire 1 l	2 0 3s 1s. 3s.	1
000 Re	okhope Valley, I, Durham*	26 34 3 3	7
000 Ru 123 So	assell, s., Swymbridge outh Condurrow, f. c, Camborne! 6	6 0 73 73 74 75	

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Sh	NON-DIVIDEND MINES-	-Conti	nued.
20	on all of the second	Paid. 1.	ast Pr. Clos.
34	526 Tin Valley, St. Neot	2 0 0	2 21
50	00 Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	3 18 0	
11	24 Treleigh Wood United, t, Redruth	1 5 0	K 23
		5 0 0	X X
74	000 Trethellan, s-l, Crantock*	2 0 0 2 10 0	100
100	00 Tretoll." 7. t. Bodinin	2 0 0	- ""
	00 Trevarrack, t, c, Uny Lelant	4 0 0	136 124
		2 0 0	
60		2 10 0	v"
150	00 Van Consols, l, Llanidloes*	2 10 0	X 1/4 1
200	00 Victoria, t, Perranzabuloe	7 0 0	- "
250	00 Vern United at Elintships	1 0 0	
286363	Of Welsh / Carelleran	1 0 0	= ::
110	oo west basset, c, Inogan't	3 16 8	7 . 8
		1 1 0	28 10.2
1 3 (24)	on W Espair Lie / Card *	2 0 0	234276 25
50	00 West Godolphin, t, c, Breage	1 8 0	78276 27
51	64 West Great Work, /, Breage	2 0 0	1½ 1½
1 10	100 W. Gwennan Consols, L. C. Gwennan	4 16 0 5 0 0	1% %
150	10 WestJewell, t, Gwennap Chref. 1/2 trem.)	1 0 0	1%11%
120		3 0 0	- " 1%
500	so West Milwr, v /, Flint	1 0 0	
1200	0 West Pant v Go, s l, Flint*	0 0	1/4 1/4
301	10 West Phoenix, 7, Linkinhorne	13 0	-14
1000	in West Roskear I s.I. hl c Cambenne		***
1200	0 West Stiperstones, l, Salop* 0 West Tankerville, l, Salop* 2 West Tolgus, c, Redruth 92		- ***
1200	0 West Tankerville, l, Balop*	0 0	2 1% 2
200			21 21 22
606	0 West Wheat Gorland, t.c. 3	10 6	The same of the sa
430	0 West Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet 55	15 0	9 79
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74	I Wheal Basset and Grylls, t	18 8	
61	2 Wheal Buller, c, Redruth! 55	5 0	8 57
600 600		0 0	***
800	0 Wheal Emma, t. c. Buckfastleigh 1	10 0	32% 2%
512	0 Wheal Grambler, c, t, Redruth 0	7 0	
517		12 6	314 3 314
1200	8 Wheat Jane, 7, Kea	13 10.	214 142
1200	6 Wh. Mary Hutchings, * t. Plymoton 1	10 0	
100	0 Wheal Osborne, t, Crowan	0 0	-
600	Wheal Pressia, t, Redruth	5 0	21/2 2 21/4
1000	Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan	0 0	- "
456	8 Wheal Sparnon, t, Redruth 4	0 0	
100	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth 12	0 0	
600	Wheal Vincent, t, Alternun 1	9 6	1 1 1%
8000	White Works, t, Dartmoors 5	0 0	
1200	Willoughby, I, Llanrwst 2	10 0	
\$ CHRISTI	Wood Close & Polgooth, t, St. Mew. 2 Zennor, t, Cornwall	10 0	
10		0 0	***
	IRON AND COAL COMP.	ANIES	
Shar	es. Company. 14	id.	Dila

6000 Wheal Prussla, I, Redroth	***	2 0 0.			- 4
10000 Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan		1 0 0.		* ***	
4568 Wheal Sparnon, t, Redruth	1	4 0 0.		* ***	
1000 Wheal Speedwell, t, c, Breage	***	0 0.		***	
4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	1		1	***	1 1%
Som White Works ! Dartmoors	***	111 0.		111	7.0
12000 Willoughby, I, Llaurwst	***	5 0 0. 2 10 0.	**	***	
12000 Willoughby, I, Llanrwst 10000 Wood Close & Polgooth, I, St. Mew	. :	10 0.		***	
1200 Zennor, t, Cornwall		0 0.		***	

IRON AND COAL CO	MI	ANI	23		
		Seed.		Price.	
£100 John Abbot and Co. (L.)	£75	0 0.	11	dis.	
15 Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	10	0 0	. 9%	9	par.
a Altami Colliery Co. [4.]	. 5	0.0	Part 1		dis,
100 Ashbury Co. [L.]	. 90	0 0	30	275	die.
10 Bagnall, John, and Sons [L.]	. 10	0.0.	. 21/	1	die.
100 Ashbury Co. [L.] 10 Bagnall, John, and Sons [L.]	4	0 0		-	
5 Ditto B shares [L.] 10 Benhar Coal Co. [L.] 50 Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	2	10 0		-	
50 Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	. 10	0 0	. 5	514	pm.
50 Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.] 50 Blaemavon Iron and Biesel Co. [L.] 50 Blochairn Iron Co. [L.] 100 Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.] 30 Ditto ditto 50 Bowling Iron Co. [L.]	37		. 23/4	33	pm.
50 Blochairn Iron Co. [L.]	15		*		
100 Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.] A	35	0 0	. pa:	r. 1	pm.
30 Ditto ditto B	30	0 0	. 20	20%	pm.
50 Bowling Iron Co. [L.] 5 Brynkinalt Collieries [L.] 50 Britannia Ironworks [L.]	50	0.0		20%	hm.
5 Brynkinalt Collieries [L.]	5	0 0	na	r. L	6 pm
50 Britannia Ironworks [L.]	25	9 0		-	
50 Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L.]	35	0 0	. 12	115	dis.
5 Brynkinalt Collieries [L.] 50 Britannia Ironworks [L.] 50 Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L.] 100 Brown, John, and Co. [L.] 100 Cammell and Co. [L.]	70	0.0	1/	1	pm.
190 Cammell and Co. [L.]. 29 Cannock and Huntingdon Coal [L.]. 10 Cardiff & Swansea St. Coal Co. [L.]. 10 Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]. 10 Central Sweetish Iron and Steel [L.].	80	0.0	10	9	dis.
20 Cannock and Huntingdon Coal [L.], 10 Cardiff & Swansea St. Coal Co. [L.]	2	0 0	1/4 5/8 2/4	1/4	pm.
10 Cardina & Swahsea St. Coal Co. [L.].	4	0 0	78	36	dis.
10 Central Swedish Iron and Steel [L.].	3	10 0	7	24	dia.
50 Charlton Iron Co. [L.]	27	10 0	. 7	6%	dir.
50 Chatterley Iron Co [L.]	40	(1 (1	1/	dis.	par
10 Chillington Iron Co. [L.]	10	0.0	8.1/	71/4	ber
I Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.]	1	0 0	11/4	1 14	
10 Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7	10 0	19%	20	pm.
1 Consett Spanish Ore [L.]	1	0.0	3/4	3/	pm. dis. dis
50 Cooke, William, and Co. [L.]	10	0 0	4	3	
20 Darlington Iron Co. [L.]	8	0 0	2	3	pm.
10 Davis's Merthyr Colliery Co. [L.]	10	0 0		-	
10 Central Swedish from and Steel [L.]. 50 Charlterley Iron Co. [L.]. 50 Charlterley Iron Co. [L.]. 11 Chillington Iron Co. [L.]. 12 Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.]. 13 Consett Iron Co. [L.]. 14 Consett Spanish Ore [L.]. 15 Cooke, William, and Co. [L.]. 15 Davis's Merthyr Colliery Co. [L.]. 16 Davis's Merthyr Colliery Co. [L.]. 17 Davis Brothers [L.]. 18 Ebbw Vale Co. [L.]. 19 Faitshirn Engineering.	10	0 0	13½ 5½ 1½	14%	pm. dis.
82 Ebbw Vale Co. [L.] 6 Fairbairn Engineering 20 General Mining Association [L.] 10 Glasgow Port Washington [L.] 2 Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.] 15 Hockins Gilles and Co. [L.]	29	£) ()	5%	41/4	dia.
20 General Mining Association [L.]	20	0 0	111/2		
10 Glasgow Port Washington [L.]	20	10 0		12%	dis.
2 Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. L.1	2	0 0	4/4	-78	(8)84
2 Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.] 15 Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.] 10 Hton Rhyn Colliery Co. [L.] 10 Ince Rolling Mills [L.]	10	0 0	114	1	dis.
10 Ifton Rhyn Colliery Co. [L.]	5	0 0	31/4	216	dis.
10 Ince Rolling Mills [L.]	8	0.0	- 0	814	pm.
to himmics, shower, and come that	12	0 0	21/4	5	.pen.
10 Llay Hall Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.]	10	0.0		par.	
5 Littledean Woodside Coll. Co. [L.]	5	0 0		-	
50 Llynvi, Ogmore, & Tondu Co. [L.]	42	0 0	41/2	4	dis.
10 Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.]	.7	5 0	51/2	1% 5%	dis.
10 Marhella Iron Ore Co. [L.]	10	0 0	5%	0%	die.
10 Merry and Cuninghame [L.]	3 5	10 0	¼ di	s. 1/4	pm.
5 Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.]		0 0	par	1/1	pm.
10 Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	10	0 0	par	314	dis.
10 Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5	0 0	6	614	pm.
4 Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.]	8	10 0	134	11%	dis.
100 Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (8 p.c. pref.)	100	0 0	49	54	
10 Native Iron Ore [L.]	10	0.0			
10 Neepsend Rolling Mills [L.]	3	0 0	136	176	pm.
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0	8 0	%	1/4	dis.
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron 10 Newport Abercarn Coul Co. [L.] 10 No. of Ireland Iron Company [L.]	10	0 0	18	76	dige
10 No. of Ireland Iron Company [L.] 10 Northmoth. Coal. Iron & Wagon [L.]	3	0 0	2	21/4	pm.
10 Northmptn. Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.] 10 Northfield Iron Co. [L.]	8	0 0	134	1%	du.
25 Pulmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.]	25	0 0	7/	7	die.
100 Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65	0.0	25	30	pm.
on Desert Shaft and Avistree IV. 1	10	0.0	61/2	7	ptile
20 Pelsall Coal and Iron [Lo]	15	0 0	3	1	dis.
50 Phonix Bessemer Co. [L.]	30	0 0	1	11%	pu.
1 Post Caveron Iron	1	0 0		45	
50 Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	50	0 0	43 80		pm.
50 Rhymney Iron Co. [L.] 100 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.] 50 Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	80		80 35	37%	DO.
50 Shorts Iron Co. [L.]	50	0 0	19	21	pm.
The property of the property of the party of	55	0 0	134	1.74	pm.
10 Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mill [L.] 50 Silkstone & Dodworth Cl. & Iron[L.]	17	0 0	Dar	1/4	pes.
5 Silkstone Fall Colliery Co. IL.1	4	0 0	-	-	
20 Skerne Ironworks [L.]	20	0 0		-	
50 Somorrostro Iron Co. [L.]	50	0 0		-	
100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	60	0 0 4			pm.
5 Silkstone Fall Colliery Co. [L.] 20 Skerne Ironworks [L.] 50 Somorrostro Iron Co. [L.] 100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 100 Ditto ditto	10	0 0	8	11	pm.

10 Vancouver Coal (L.) 6 0 0 1½ 2½ pm. 10 Vickers, Sons, and Co. (L.) 100 0 0 25 30 pm. 10 Wedgwood Coal and Iron (L.) 100 0 0 25 30 pm. 10 Wedsh Ironworks Co. (L.) 20 0 0 4 2 dir. 25 W. Cumberland I. and Steef (L.) 20 0 0 4 2 dir. 25 West Mostyn Coal and Iron Co. [L.] 3 0 0 4 2 pm. 10 Whitehaven Iron Co. (L.) 3 0 0 2 10 Whitehaven Iron Co. (L.) 3 0 0 2 10 Whitehaven Iron Co. (L.) 10 0 0 25 10 10 Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. (L.) 70 0 0 15 20 pm.

25 5 10	Dillas Tight oni sh	10 25 4 8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	16 3%	13 17 18. % 2% 31%	pm
			-		. 5 -10	5400

i, blende: ci, coal; c, copper: g, gold; l, lead: s, silver; el, slate; sd, silver-lead; l, tin: c, zinc.
Limited Liability Companies: t quoted on the Stock Exchange.
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